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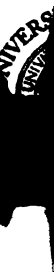
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ARMS OF KING EDWARD III. FROM HIS TOMB IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH. FRONTISPIECE
 $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

THE STALL PLATES OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

1348-1485

A SERIES OF NINETY FULL-SIZED COLOURED
FACSIMILES WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTIONS BY
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A



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DEDICATED
BY GRACIOUS PRIVILEGE
DURING HER LIFETIME TO
HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA
SOVEREIGN OF THE MOST
NOBLE ORDER OF
THE GARTER

CORRIGENDA

Introduction, p. 10, lines 27, 29, and 32,
For "*gold*" read "*silver*."

—, — line 28,
For "*gold, silver and sable*" read
"*silver vert and sable*."

—, — p. 15, line 7. The inscriptions on Plates XXXII and XXXIII are probably English and not French ; those on Plates LIX and LXIX are certainly English, and both are older than that of Walter Devereux lord Ferrers (Plate LXXVII). The only other English inscriptions are on Plates LXXXV and LXXXVI.

THE STALL PLATES OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

1348-1485

AFFIXED to the panelling at the back of the stalls in the quire of St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle are a great number of plates of gilded metal, of various sizes and shapes, resplendent with enamelled and painted armorial ensigns.

These are the stall plates of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter.

In point of date this great series of plates extends over a period of more than five hundred years; and despite the vicissitudes of time, and the constant risk of loss or damage, there still remain nearly six hundred of these memorials, or about 72 per cent. of the whole possible number.

The original Statutes of the Order of the Garter have long been lost, and no authentic copy of them is known to exist. Elias Ashmole, in the Appendix to his work on *The Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter*,¹ prints three versions of what he terms the original Statutes, of which the first was copied from a manuscript "*Registrum Ordinis Chartaceum*," *temp.* Henry V., no longer extant; the second was from a manuscript in Lord Hatton's library, differing in no material degree from the first version; and the third is taken from the "*Black Book*" of the Order, compiled in 1534, and still preserved at Windsor. Sir N. H. Nicolas² was inclined to doubt the authenticity of these versions as copies of the first Statutes, (1) because some of the Companions are described by titles which they did not possess until years afterwards; (2) because in article X. reference is made to "*a former decree*," and in article XII. to "*former usage*"; and (3) because the 33rd article is taken from the Statutes of Henry V. Before making any comment on the authority of these versions of the first Statutes, it may be as well to quote those articles which throw light on the subject of the present work.

In the first copy article XXIII. is as follows:

- (A) Item, Concordatum est, quod quamtocius quo aliquis societatis sive Ordinis hujus, ex primævis Fundatoribus moriatur, Scutum unum Armorum suorum factum de Metallo, et galea sua, sint fixa retro tergum in stallo suo. Et alii Fundatores qui postea succedunt habebunt scuta sua et galeas modo conformi situata; subtus tamen aliquid primævos Fundatores. Sua etiam Scuta et galeæ non erunt precie ita magno,³ sicut primorum Fundatorum.

¹ London, 1672. ² *History of the Orders of Knighthood*, i. 31. ³ Sic for "*precij ita magni*."

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The same article in the second copy is :

- (B) Interim est statutum quod quam cito aliquis primorum Fundatorum debitum solverit naturæ, fieri debet de Metallo Scutum Armorum suorum, et galeæ [sic] cum Cresta ejusdem, quæ figi statuuntur in dorso sui stalli, in signum gestantis ipsa. Et consimiliter eorum Successores, Scuta Armorum suorum cum galeis et crestis fixa habebunt, in dorso stallorum suorum subtus prima tamen, quæ etiam de Metallo erunt, veruntamen ad differentiam primorum fundatorum, minora erunt.

In the third copy the article relating to the stall plates is XXII. :

- (c) Ut primum e primevis Fundatoribus ullus expiraret, Scutum e metallo in quo notæ compingentur Armorum, cum Galea, fixum extabit, in sedili proprio, post tergum sedentis. Et qui succedent, Scuta cum Galeis atque armis simili modo collocabunt: tamen sub illis primariorum Fundatorum. Neque etiam ipsorum hæc omnino tam magna fient, quam erunt illa primorum Fundatorum.

Now these three versions, though textually different, are, when translated into English, almost verbally identical, and clearly of a common origin. This origin, it is suggested, was in the Statutes of Edward III., which were no doubt in French. As, moreover, every companion of the Order was to be provided with a copy of the Statutes under seal of the Order, to be returned after his death to the warden of the college of Windsor, it is quite consistent to suppose that transcripts of the Statutes rendered into Latin by different scribes, with such alterations and additions as were necessitated from time to time, would account for the difference in the versions of the Statutes printed by Ashmole.

The acceptance of the articles quoted relating to the stall plates as conveying the tenor of the original Statutes, is justified by a further consideration of some weight.

In 1421 the Statutes of the Order were revised by Henry V. The original manuscript is unfortunately missing, but several early copies are known. The first of these in date is perhaps that preserved in the British Museum, in *Cott. MS. Nero D. II.* It commences with a pen and ink sketch of a youthful king, probably Henry VI., and the article referring to the stall plates is as follows :

- (D) Item est accorde que au plus tost que ung de laccompaignie soit mort que son escu fait de metal de sez armes et son heaulme soient fichiez ou dos de son estal et les autres fondeurs qui vendront apres auront leur escuz et leurs heaulmes en mesme la manier dessoubs les primers fondeurs mais leurs escuz ne leurs heaulmes ne seront pas si grans comme des premiers fondeurs.

A second copy, written about 1460, now in the Bodleian Library,¹ gives a slightly different version :

- (E) Item est accorde que si tost que lung de la compaignee des premiers fondeurs sera mort que son escu fait de metal de ses armes et son heaulme soient fichez au doz de son estal et les aultres fondeurs qui viendront apres auront leurs escus et leurs heaulmes en la meisme maniere dessoubz les premiers fondeurs. Mais leurs escus et heaulmes ne seront pas si grans comme ceulx des premiers fondeurs.

¹ Ashmole MS. 764, f. 132b.

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A third and almost identical version of this will be found in the magnificent manuscript volume presented by John earl of Shrewsbury to Margaret of Anjou, on her marriage with Henry VI.:¹

- (F) Item est accorde que au plus tost que ung de la compaignie des premiers fondeurs soit mort que son escu fait de metal de ses armes et son heaume soient fichez ou dos de son estalle. Et les autres fondeurs qui vendront apres auront leurs escus et leurs heaumes ou mesmes la maniere dessoubz les premiers fondeurs qui vendront auront [*sic*] leurs escus et leurs heaumes ne seront pas si grans comme des premiers fondeurs.

Now the alterations made by Henry V. did not amount to a remodelling of the Statutes, but were merely minor amendments of the original Statutes, which were otherwise unchanged, even the name of Edward III. being retained in the introductory clause.

As, moreover, no amendment was made as regards the stall plates, we probably have in the versions (D), (E), and (F) quoted above the text of the original Statute, with the omission in (D) of the words *des premiers fondeurs*, which were of course no longer necessary after the death of the original Knights-Companions.

The small verbal differences in versions (D), (E), and (F), are clearly due to careless transcription.

The Statutes were a third time revised by Henry VIII. in 1519, versions of which are found in both Latin and English.

In the Latin version, that in the Black Book of the Order still in the custody of the Registrar, article XXV. ordains :

- (G) Eques unusquisque istius Ordinis, intra annum primum sedis acceptæ, faciet post tergum ubi sedem habet, laminam cujus voluerit metalli, in qua cum scuto ac cæteris annexis sua compingentur insignia : Et omnes deinceps successuri similiter efficient, nisi quod sua lamina curtior et minutior esse debet, quam quæ primorum Fundatorum ; exterorum laminis cum rebus aliis istiusmodi duntaxat exceptis, quæ, quales ac quantæ voluerint, fieri poterunt.

The English version, as given by Sir N. H. Nicolas, from *Cott. MS. Vesp. A. XX.* written *temp.* Henry VIII. is as follows :

- (H) Item, It is agreed, that every Knight within the year of his Stallation, shall cause to be made an Escutcheon of his Arms and Hatchments, in a plate of metal, such as shall please him, and that it be surely set upon the back of his Stall, and the other that shall come after, shall have their Escutcheons and Hatchments in like manner ; but their Plates of Metal, nor their Hatchments, shall not be so large, nor so great as they of the first Founders were, except Strangers, which may use their plates and fashions at their pleasure.

The Statutes of Henry VIII. are those still in force.

According to the section of the Statutes relating to the stall plates, which in versions (D), (E) and (F), may be assumed to be that set forth on the foundation of the Order, it is enjoined that as soon as one of the first Founders shall die, a shield of his arms made of metal and his helm are to be fixed to the back of his

¹ British Museum, *Royal MS. 15 E. VI.*

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stall, and that his successors shall in like manner set up their shields and helms beneath those of the first Founders, with this difference, that their plates shall be of smaller size.

Version (B) mentions "crests" as well as the shields and helms.

The Statute of Henry VIII. makes two changes :

- (1) That the plate of a Knight shall be put up within a year of his installation, instead of at his death ; and
- (2) That Knights who are foreigners may set up plates of any size or fashion they please.

The reason for the first of these changes, and the manner in which the Statute relating to the stall plates has been complied with from time to time, will be reverted to presently.

Meanwhile a few words are necessary as to the arrangement of the stalls in which the plates are fixed.

On the foundation of the Order of the Garter in 1348, the chapel in the lower or outer bailey of Windsor Castle,¹ originally begun in 1260 by Henry III. in honour of St. Edward the Confessor, was partly rebuilt and fitted up as the chapel of the new fraternity, in honour of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. George the Martyr, and St. Edward the Confessor. New stalls were set up for the Knights as well as for the Canons of the new Order, and above them were placed every Knight's helm and crest and his sword, to remain there during his life for his honour, and as a token that he bore them in defence of the Church, as the Order of Knighthood required. Of the arrangement of the stalls there is no evidence.

The chapel of Henry III. and Edward III. continued to be that of the Order until about 1483, when the present magnificent chapel, begun by Edward IV. to the west of the old some five years before, was completed sufficiently to allow of the quire being used. The building was continued under Richard III. and Henry VII., and finished much in its present state in the reign of Henry VIII.

The splendid stalls were being made by Robert Ellis and John Hilles from 1478 to 1483, and are surmounted by the helms and crests, the swords, and the banners of the Knights-Companions.

The quire of the present chapel is seven bays long, and the five westernmost bays are now occupied by the stalls. Originally, however, the stalls only extended eastwards four bays, and consisted of four returned stalls on either hand of the quire door, and twenty-one stalls on each side against the north and south walls. The returned stalls have no lower series in front of the desks, the space being taken up by a platform and a gangway. The side stalls have below the desks lower ranks each of nineteen stalls in two series of ten and nine, the latter being the easternmost, with a gangway between. These lower ranks have benches in front.

By this arrangement accommodation was provided in the stalls for forty-nine persons on each side, and for at least forty more on the benches.

How all the stalls were actually allotted is somewhat uncertain ; but those for the Knights-Companions present no difficulty.

The first stalls on either side of the quire door, which are of extra width, are respectively those of the Sovereign of the Order on the south, and of the

¹ There was, as now, another and smaller chapel in the upper or inner bailey, for the private use of the King, at least as early as the reign of Henry II.

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Prince of Wales on the north. The other Knights' stalls on both sides were allotted in a somewhat peculiar manner. The second Knight on each side sat, not in the second, but in the third of the four returned stalls, the Sovereign or Prince, as the first Knight on each side, occupying the first. The other twenty-two Knights held the alternate side stalls, so that the thirteenth Knight on each side sat in the easternmost stall. By this arrangement it will be seen that no Knight occupied a stall in front of a gangway.

How the twenty-four intermediate stalls of the upper rank, and the thirty-eight of the lower rank, were assigned does not appear. They were perhaps occupied, when the Knights were present, by the Dean and the other twenty-five canons, for whom, as well as for the twenty-six poor Knights, and the singing men and boys, room had to be found in the quire. When the Sovereign was present, the Dean seems to have sat on the platform below him, and in the treasurer's account for 1490-91 is a payment of 2s. "Ricardo Byrte carpentario pro factura stalli decani."

The original arrangement of the stalls remained undisturbed until 1790, when two more stalls were added towards the east on each side, and various alterations made in the dispositions of the stalls and desks generally. As, however, neither the alterations nor the additions affect the story of the plates described in the present work, there is no need to refer to them further here.

The number of Knights-Companions who have been elected into the Order from 1348 down to the present time is about 812, but there are only 588 stall plates now remaining.¹

There are three ways of accounting for the missing plates :

- (1) That they have been stolen ;
- (2) That they were removed on attainder or degradation ;
- (3) That they were never put up.

The difference between the number of Knights who had been elected and the number of plates in their stalls seems to have been noticed at a very early date, and, as we shall see, a strong effort was made to rectify the deficiency.

Various lists have been drawn up from time to time of the plates remaining or missing. The earliest of these lists appears to be one made in 1563, formerly in the possession of Anstis, but now in the British Museum.² It is clearly based on a comparison of the plates with a copy of the well-known Windsor Tables,³ and from it we learn that some thirty plates then in the chapel have now disappeared. On the other hand there are seven plates said to be lost which still remain affixed to the stalls, and at least three are modern "restorations."

That the plates have not escaped loss even in recent times is shewn by the fact that two have been stolen since Pote published his list in 1749.⁴ One of these, that for Sir Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester (1514-26), was lately recovered from a marine store dealer in New Zealand, and replaced in 1898 in the stall from which it had been stolen.⁵

The question of the removal of plates on attainder or degradation is somewhat obscure. That some of them have been taken down on that account is a recorded fact, and the broken plate of the Marquess of Northampton, who was

¹ In 1828 there were 437 plates for 665 Knights. ² *Addl. MS.* 6298.

³ See Appendix (unpaged) to *Ashmole's Institution etc. of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.*

⁴ *History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, etc.* (Eton, Joseph Pote, 1749).

⁵ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd S. xvii. 5 ; also *Archæologia*, lvi. 372.

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degraded in 1553, is now in the British Museum. There still remain, however, plates for several Knights who have not only been attainted, but degraded from the Order.

Nevertheless, the general rule seems to have been, on the degradation of a Knight, to take down his stall plate along with his banner and other achievements. The number of plates so removed is unknown.

The direction of the original Statutes that a plate of a Knight's armorial ensigns should be set up in his stall on his decease appears to have been only very partially carried out for nearly a century after the foundation of the Order.¹

Owing to the imperfect nature of the Register we cannot say when an alteration in the rule was made, but the internal evidence of the plates themselves shows that they were begun to be set up in the Knight's lifetime, and probably on his installation, as early as 1422. It is possible, therefore, that the direction of the Statute as amended by Henry VIII., that the plate should be set up within a year of a Knight's installation, was no new enactment, but a confirmation of a practice that had already been followed for some time. Anstis,² without quoting his authority, says it became customary before 4 Henry VII. (1488-9) to fix the plates at the time of installation.

The early Statutes of the Order enjoin that the stall plates shall be of metal, without specifying the kind, and similar liberty of choice is conferred by the Statutes of Henry VIII., which allow a Knight to set up *laminam cujus voluerit metalli*. The uniform practice, however, has been to make the plate of copper or brass, the metal surface being protected by silvering and gilding, and the arms richly enamelled or painted. The greater liberty allowed by the Statutes of 1519 to foreign Knights appears to have been occasionally taken advantage of to use a more valuable metal; and Ashmole (p. 627) quotes the case of the "Duke of Wirtemberg's Plate, for that being of Silver and large withal, gave so great a temptation, that in the late Wars it was forced from the back of the Stall whereto it was fixed."

Although the Statutes contain no restrictions as to the metal of the plates, the rule is quite plain as to their size, namely, that they are to be smaller than those of the first Founders; but the Statutes of Henry VIII. make an exception in the case of foreign Knights, whose plates may be fashioned *quales ac quantæ voluerint*.

Unfortunately, we are not able to say how large the plates of the first Founders were; for, although memorials exist for ten of them, one is modern,³ another is a plain wooden shield, and the remainder are of much later date.

The dimensions of the plates vary from 4 inches to 11 inches in length, while several foreign examples exceed even 15 inches. The majority are, however, of moderate size, varying from 6 to 8 inches in length. Speaking generally, the Plantagenet and late Tudor plates are of decent dimensions; but the early Tudor, the Stuart, and the modern plates are far too large, and the size of those now put up, 10½ inches by 7½ inches, is simply preposterous.

Careful examination and comparison of the plates enables six special groups to be distinguished, the study of which brings to light some interesting facts.

¹ No plate is known to have been set up in the Sovereign's stall, no doubt because the Sovereign never dies.

² *Register of the Order of the Garter*, i. 231 n.

³ This plate, for William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, really exists in duplicate, two plates having been set up in place of the lost one about 1740.

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The first of the groups comprises twenty-seven plates. They are at once distinguished from the other groups by being cut out to the shape of the design, and by the beauty and boldness of their execution.

The second group is now represented by a single plate only. Like those of the first group, it is cut out to the shape of the design, but is of smaller proportions.

The third group includes three plates. They are rectangular in form, but have the edges dagged or cut into pointed leaves.

The fourth group comprises eight small and narrow rectangular plates, clearly the work of one hand, but of two sizes; the four larger being in one stall, and the four smaller being in another stall. They may therefore be conveniently described as Group IVA. and Group IVB. respectively.

The fifth group contains three small plates, somewhat wider than those of Group IV., apparently the work of one man, who was not the maker of the last-mentioned group.

The sixth group consists of two examples only. These are small rectangular plates, evidently intended to represent banners, as they bear simply the arms of the Knights whom they commemorate.

These groups comprise all the plates set up before a certain date (except those to be presently described), after which there are no groups, but each plate has an individuality of its own. The groups of plates were, therefore, evidently set up for some especial reason, and at a particular date.

The reason for setting up the plates in batches seems to be that no plates had before been set up for the Knights whom these commemorate.

The question of date is an interesting one.

The plates of Group I. are for five of the first Founders of the Order chosen in 1348, and for twenty-three other Knights elected from time to time up to and including 1421.

The single plate of Group II. is for a first Founder.

The three Knights represented by the plates of Group III. were elected in or about 1352, 1361, and 1400 respectively.

The plates of Group IV. include those for two of the Founders, and six other plates, which, together with the three of Group V., are for Knights elected at various dates up to and including 1421.

The two little banners of Group VI. are for Knights elected in 1388 and 1408.

It is also to be noted that all the other plates are for Knights elected *after* 1421, except two which are for that particular year,¹ two which are earlier, one which is much later,² and three that are modern.³

The fact of the groups all converging on 1421 is remarkable, for it was in that year that Henry V. remodelled the Statutes. It appears, therefore, as if a general order was given on or about that occasion to set up a plate for each Knight of the Order who was not so commemorated, including those who were then living. It is strange, however, if this were so, that no record of such a proceeding should be forthcoming, and also that the Statute relating to the plates should not have been so amended, as it was a century later, as to secure the setting up of the plates within a reasonable time after installation.

¹ For Walter lord Hungerford and William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk.

² For Ralph lord Bassett and Sir William Phelip.

³ That of Sir Frank van Hale.

⁴ For William Montacute, earl of Salisbury (two plates), and Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury.

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There is, nevertheless, not only good reason for supposing the plates forming the groups to have been set up all at one time, but the fact of their being divisible into groups of such varied pattern looks as if the order were so imperative that the making of the plates was entrusted to several hands at once, each contractor being ordered to fill up certain stalls. Thus the plates of Group III. are in one stall, and those of Group VI. in another; those of Group IV. are divided between two stalls, as are those of Group V. While the fine plates of Group I. are spread over eight stalls.

The following is a list of all the ancient plates now remaining of Knights elected anterior to 1421, arranged according to the original order of the stalls, and with a numeral to denote the group to which each belongs :

Third Stall.

Sir William Arundel (I.).

Fifth Stall.

The Captal de Buch (I.).
Sir Philip de la Vache (I.).
Gilbert lord Talbot (I.).
Sir John Grey (I.).
John duke of Norfolk (I.).

Eighth Stall.

William lord Bardolf (see *post*).

Ninth Stall.

John lord Lisle (IV_A).
Sir Richard de la Vache (IV_A).
Edward lord Cherleton (IV_A).
Sir Hertong von Clux (IV_A).

Tenth Stall.

Sir Peter Courtenay (VI.).
Henry lord Fitzhugh (VI.).

Eleventh Stall.

Ralph lord Bassett (see *post*).

Twelfth Stall.

Thomas duke of Exeter (V.).

Thirteenth Stall.

Sir Hugh Courtenay (II.).
Edmund of Langley (V.).
John duke of Bedford (V.).

Sixteenth Stall.

John lord Bourchier (I.).
Hugh lord Burnell (I.).
Lewis lord Bourchier (I.).

Seventeenth Stall.

Sir Miles Stapleton (IV_B).
Humphrey earl of Hereford (IV_B).
Thomas earl of Warwick (IV_B).
Sir Thomas Erpyngham (IV_B).

Eighteenth Stall.

Reginald lord Cobham (III.).
Sir John Sully (III.).
Richard earl of Warwick (III.).

Nineteenth Stall.

Sir Thomas Felton (I.).
William lord Willoughby (I.).

Twentieth Stall.

Sir Neel Loryng (I.).
Richard lord Grey (I.).
Hugh lord Bourchier (I.).

Twenty-first Stall.

Sir John Chandos (I.).
Guy lord Bryen (I.).

Twenty-fifth Stall.

Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt (I.).
Sir William Fitzwaryn (I.).
William lord Latimer (I.).
John lord Devereux (I.).
John lord Beaumont (I.).
John earl of Somerset (I.).
John lord Fanhope (I.).

Twenty-sixth Stall.

Sir Walter Paveley (I.).
Sir Thomas Banastre (I.).
The Soudan de la Trau (I.).
Sir Simon Felbrigge (I.).

It will be seen from this list that in no stall, except the thirteenth, are plates of more than one group found. The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th stalls contain no ancient plates anterior to 1421.

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Had plates for all the 140 Knights elected from 1348 to 1421 inclusive been in existence, no doubt we should have found stronger evidence of the above facts than is afforded by only forty-six plates.

The small plate in the thirteenth stall for Sir Hugh Courtenay consists of the shield of arms, and the helm, crest, and mantling, with a narrow slip beneath with the Knight's name, the whole being cut out of one piece of metal. This plate, which in design stands quite alone, was made in 1422, as will be seen below.

With Sir Hugh Courtenay's plate may be compared that of Sir John Dabrichescourt, which was stolen from the Prince's stall about 1844. The design of this is shewn in the illustration on the next page, from a tracing of the original in the College of Arms,¹ one of an extensive series made by Stephen Martin Leake, Garter, in 1758. Sir John Dabrichescourt was elected into the Order about 1413, and died in 1415. His stall plate seems to have been set up the same year, for in the account of the treasurer of the College of Windsor for 3 Henry V. (1414/15-1415/16) is the entry: "*Dat. j nuncio ducis Clarencie portanti j mantellum domini Johannis Dabryscourt et scutum armorum ejusdem post mortem suam Collegio pertinentia. xlvjs. viiij.*"

The cost of the new plates seems to have been borne by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The treasurer's account rolls are unfortunately lost between 1416 and 1422, but that for 1422-3 contains a payment of 28s. "*pro iiij plates emptis pro stallo domini ducis Beed[ford].*" The stall then occupied by John duke of Bedford was the thirteenth, or seventh on the king's side, and it had previously been held by Sir Hugh Courtenay, William earl of Northampton, and Edmund of Langley, duke of York. The Earl of Northampton's plate has been lost, but the other three remain, and those of the Dukes of York and Bedford belong to the same group as the Duke of Exeter's in the twelfth stall.

It has already been noticed that there are six plates for Knights elected before 1421, which seem to be of earlier or later date than those forming groups.

The first of these is the memorial of Ralph lord Bassett, who was elected into the Order about 1368, and died in 1390. It consists of three separate plates, all beautifully enamelled, and in admirable preservation. The first plate forms the shield of the Knight's arms; the second forms the helm, mantling, and crest, the latter being a boar's head issuing from a coronet with jewelled circlet; the third plate is a large roundel, probably intended for a target, with a parti-coloured field charged with a gold escarbuncle having a bleeding heart in the centre. This remarkable memorial deserves special attention, not only from its size, but because it is the only one left which can safely be assigned to the fourteenth century. Its date is certainly not later than that of the Knight's decease.

The second example is the plate of Sir William Phelip, lord Bardolf, who was elected K.G. in 1418 or 1419, and died in 1441. As it does not belong to any of the groups, it must have been set up later than 1421, unless it be the sole survivor of a seventh group of which other plates are lost.

The plate in the twenty-third stall for Sir Frank van Hale is apparently a work of the middle of the Tudor period.

Two plates in the seventh stall for William Montacute, second earl of Salisbury, one of the first Founders, and that for Thomas Montacute, the fourth earl, in the twenty-fourth stall, were set up about 1740, the originals having long been lost.

¹ Through the courtesy of Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

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One other memorial may also here be mentioned. This is a wooden shield, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, fixed in the twelfth stall, for John lord Mohun, who was one of the first Founders. It is painted with his arms: *gold a cross engrailed sable*. As the shield is not of metal, it can hardly be accounted a stall plate, though it does duty as such. It does not appear to be of any great antiquity.

With regard to the form of the plates many of those for Knights elected before 1421 are cut out to the shape of the design. After 1421, and until about 1475, the plates are nearly all quadrangular. But those of the last quarter of the fifteenth century are of various forms, and not unfrequently they so resemble the armorial ensigns found on monumental brasses of the same period as to suggest the probability of their having been engraved by the same artists.

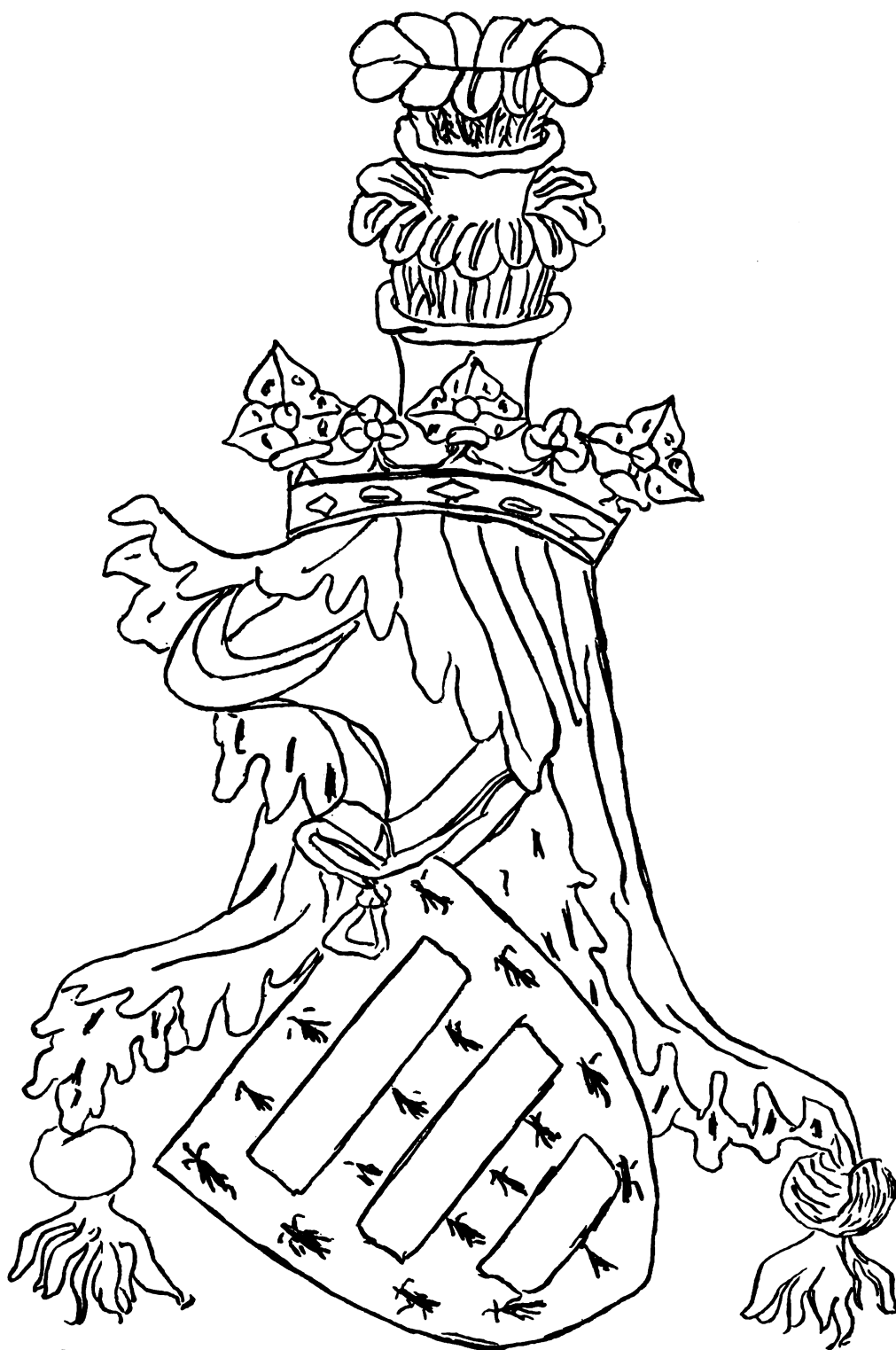
Most of the plates from 1421 to 1466 are engraved round the margin with a fringed or other border, and are evidently intended for banners-of-arms, like the little plates of Sir Peter Courtenay and Henry lord Fitzhugh. Three of them undoubtedly are so, for, in addition to the fringed border, they have the staff on one side. This fact is curious, when it is remembered that the banners of the Knights, which now form so prominent a part of the ensigns in St. George's Chapel, are not mentioned in the records of the Order before 1424. There is no reference to them in the Statutes until 1519.

The field of the plate is usually gilded, or occasionally silvered, but during the Plantagenet period, and even later, some interesting variations are found. Thus, the fine banner-plate of Walter lord Hungerford has the field of a dead black; and another equally fine plate, also a banner, that of Sir John Grey, has a field of shining black enamel. The three plates of Group V. all have enamelled fields: that of Thomas duke of Exeter is black; that of John duke of Bedford is *party gold and azure*; and that for Edmund of Langley, duke of York, *paly of gold silver and sable*. A much later plate, of foreign workmanship, for Walter lord Mountjoy (el. 1472), is *paly of gold gules and vert*. The little plate of William lord Fauconberg (el. circa 1440) has the field *bendy silver and azure*, and the memorial of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, of about the same date, is *bendy gold vert and gules*, with a gilded border beautifully pounced or pricked with a row of scrolled leaves. Three other plates, for Sir Richard Wydville, lord Rivers (el. 1450), Thomas lord Stanley (el. 1457), and George duke of Clarence (el. 1461), have gold backgrounds covered with a delicate scroll pattern of pounced work like the border of the Duke of Somerset's plate.

The shields of arms on the plates call for no special remark. It may, however, be pointed out that in no single instance is diapering used to ornament the fields or ordinaries, as was so often done in contemporary seals and paintings, and in glass and in carved work.

The form of the shields throughout the series of plates under notice is remarkably constant, the plain "heater" shape being almost universal; but two or three plates about 1440, such as those for Edward king of Portugal, William lord Fauconberg, and John duke of Somerset, have ornamental shields drawn *à bouche*. Quartered shields are found at all dates, but in no case does a stall plate proper exhibit an impalement.

The helms surmounting the shields, throughout the Plantagenet period, are drawn in profile. They are usually depicted of silver, garnished with gold. Their fashion of course varies. All the helms on the early plates are of the same class



LOST STALL PLATE OF SIR JOHN DABRICHECOURT, K.G. 1413-1415
 From a tracing of the original now in the Heralds' College

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of tilting helms, but with the front represented rounded or pointed in outline indiscriminately, that is as viewed from different heights. Only one barred or tourney helm, as used in the *mêlée*, is found on the early plates, viz. on that of Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester (el. 1465). There is no difference of form or position for a helm on these early plates to represent a peer.

Before 1450 it does not seem to have been usual to place the crest of the helm on a torse when it did not issue from a coronet or surmount a cap of estate; but the crest rose directly from the mantling, with or without an intermediate fillet. After 1450 the torse is almost always found, unless a coronet or cap surmounts the helm, in which case the torse is not used. A single exception to the contrary is the plate of Walter lord Devereux (el. 1470), which has a coronet and crest surmounting the torse.

The coronets are usually gold, but sometimes red or blue.

It is needless to add that no plate before 1500 exhibits a coronet indicative of a peer, but merely as part of the helm and crest.

Caps of estate are almost always red, turned up with white or ermine; two examples, however, occur where the cap is blue.

The torse is usually of the principal metal and colour of the arms.

The general rule for the colour of the mantlings throughout the series is red, lined with ermine or silver; but the plates set up before 1440 exhibit considerable variety in this respect. This is particularly noticeable in the large plates of Group I. of those set up in 1421. Thus the plate of Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt has a red mantling powdered with gold lozenges, a treatment suggested by two bands of red with gold lozenges, which encircle the bush. The mantling of William lord Latimer is of red and silver stripes; and that of John lord Beaumont, like the field of his arms, is, together with the cap, of blue powdered with gold fleurs-de-lis, both being lined with ermine. Sir Walter Paveley has also a blue mantling. The Captal de Buch, Reginald lord Cobham, and Sir Thomas Banastre have black mantlings, and John lord Bouchier a white and red one, while Sir Miles Stapleton and the Soudan de la Trau have them black and red. Several of these early mantlings, too, are formed entirely of silver feathers, lined with red or black, etc. When the crest is feathered, like the Grey peacock's head, or the Earl of Warwick's swan, or Sir Thomas Erpyngham's bush, there is an obvious reason for this.

Another curious variation is found on four plates, all earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century, where the colour of the ermine-lined mantlings differs on each side of the helm. For example, on the sinister side it is red, and on the dexter blue or black.

About a dozen plates, dating from *circa* 1450 to *circa* 1470, exhibit a very pretty treatment of the mantling, the red, and in one case blue, ground having upon it a trailing pattern in gold, sometimes in lines only, but more usually as leafwork or flowers. When the crest on one of these plates stands on a cap of estate, the gold pattern commences on the crown of the cap.

Before leaving the mantlings attention may be called to three particular examples.

The first is on the banner-like plate of Walter lord Hungerford (el. 1421), which is possibly Flemish. The mantling in this case is barry red and ermine, the ground of the fur being silver.

The second example is the interesting foreign plate of Gaston de Foix,

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in which the mantling, following the first and fourth quarters of the arms, is of gold with narrow red stripes or pallets, and lined with dark green.

The third example occurs on a fine plate with pounced field for Sir Richard Wydville, lord Rivers (el. 1450). The crest in this case is on a bright green torse with five upright oak or holly leaves, and consists of the demi-figure of a man brandishing a scimitar, and vested in a red robe with long flowing sleeves, powdered with gold trefoils. The sleeves end in gold tassels and are fantastically pinked, and so arranged as to have the appearance of mantling, an effect enhanced by the real mantling being also coloured red and powdered with gold trefoils.

Badges very rarely appear on the stall plates. The escarbuncle on the target of Ralph lord Bassett is a possible case. The only other prominent example is on the plate of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset (el. *circa* 1439), which has on either side of the shield a large silver ostrich feather, with the pen *gobony silver and azure*, and transfixing a silver scroll.

A closer examination shews that there are other examples of badges. Thus the mantling on the plate of Sir Henry Bouchier (el. 1452) has four water-bougets on the lining, and three on a fillet round the head of the crest. Another of the family, Sir John Bouchier (el. 1459), has a red mantling sown with golden billets, derived from a quarter of his arms, with a silver lining powdered on one side with water-bougets above and Bouchier knots below, with the same on the other side, but reversed. A further example of a badge occurs on the plate of Francis viscount Lovel (el. 1483), which has a purple mantling sown with gold padlocks, and lined ermine. Possibly the golden flowers bestrewing the red mantlings may sometimes be meant for badges, and this is almost certainly the case in Sir John Astley's plate (q.v.).

Only one plate in the series under notice exhibits supporters. This is the gorgeous plate of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset (el. *circa* 1439), which has on the dexter side of the shield a crowned eagle, and on the sinister a spotted ibex or antelope.¹

The practice of encircling the arms of the Knights on their stall plates with the Garter of the Order became partly prevalent in the reign of Henry VII., but was not constantly observed until soon after the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.

The only earlier example is that of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy (K.G. c. 1469-1476-7), whose plate was probably made in Flanders. The first Knight-subject whose stall plate has the Garter is Francis Lovel, viscount Lovel (el. 1483, and degraded in 1485). There is a plate to a much earlier Knight, Sir Frank van Hale, elected *circa* 1359, which has also the Garter, but it is of Tudor date.

Two plates anterior to 1485 bear mottoes. The one is that of Sir Simon Felbrigge, which has a scroll passing behind the crest lettered *sanx mber*; the other is the plate of John lord Scrope (el. 1461), which has on the field on either side his immense bush of blue feathers the words *autre qz-elle*.

The names and titles of the Knights inscribed on the earlier stall plates display a commendable brevity.

¹ Supporters occur on only one other plate anterior to the reign of Henry VIII., that of John lord Dynham (K.G. 1487-1501). This has two stags supporting, not the shield, which hangs *couché* from the helm, but the helm and crest.

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Until late in the reign of Edward IV. the inscriptions are usually in French, e.g. :

mon : l' : Symond de felbrygg
le fyre de burnell' hugh
l' lowes robeffart le l' bourgchier
le fyre montagu

and so on throughout.

The first English inscription occurs on the plate of a Knight elected in 1445 :

John . lord . Beauchamp.

Latin inscriptions and plates bearing dates are not found before the Tudor period.

There still remains to be noticed a feature observable in certain of the plates of Group I. and in those of Group III. which are in stalls on the Prince's or north side of the chapel. These all have the helms and crests turned to the sinister, so as to face the high altar ; and in cases where the nature of the charges demanded it, these also are reversed, as in the plates of the Soudan de la Trau and Sir Simon Felbrigge.

That this reversal was considered essential by the engravers of these two groups of plates is proved by the interesting fact that in three existing examples plates that were drawn in the usual manner for fixing on the Sovereign's or south side of the chapel, in which all the helms and crests face the altar as a matter of course, have been transferred to the opposite side and altered in a very curious way. This was effected by cutting off, first the scroll with the Knight's title, and next the shield ; the rest of the plate, with the helm, mantling, and crest, was then turned over and re-engraved. Finally the three pieces were joined together again, but in a different way, the shields being turned round so as to hang by the dexter corner instead of as at first by the sinister, and the scrolls being affixed to what had now become the lower side of the shields. The altered plates thus correspond with the others already on the same side which face the high altar. The three plates in question are those of Sir Neel Loryng, one of the first Founders, Richard lord Grey of Codnor, and Sir Hugh Stafford, lord Bourchier. In the case of the two last named additional illustrations have been given (see Plates XXII. and XXVII.), in order to show more clearly the former and present state of the plates.

In the plates of the other groups, and in those set up after 1421, the helms and crests all face the dexter, regardless of their position in the chapel.

In conclusion, a few remarks may not be out of place on the present arrangement of the stalls and condition of the plates.

The unfortunate Statute promulgated in 1786, by which the number of Knights-Companions of the Order was increased in order to include the King's sons, was probably the reason for adding four new stalls to those erected by Edward IV. A further addition was, however, apparently thought undesirable on the second enlargement of the Order in 1805 to include the descendants of George II., and the more simple and less costly plan was adopted of utilizing the intermediate stalls, a practice still followed. There are now in the

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chapel forty-five stalls allotted to Knights of the Order of the Garter, the forty-fifth stall having been lately formed by fixing a canopy on the south side, over part of the magnificent tabernacle work and imagery at the west end of the stalls.

The Order was a third time enlarged in 1831.

The stalls are now so divided that those towards the east are allotted to English Knights, those towards the west to foreign princes and sovereigns, and the returned stalls as far as possible to English princes of our own Royal House.

By the first Statutes of the Order it was enacted that every Knight, of whatever rank, should fill the stall that had been occupied by him in whose stead he had been elected, excepting always the Prince of Wales, who was to be placed in the stall opposite to that of the Sovereign.

This rule was followed, with occasional exceptions, until the reign of Henry VIII., when a new Statute ordained that on a vacancy the Sovereign might at his pleasure advance and translate any Knight Companion from a lower to a higher stall, the latter stalls being those nearest to the Sovereign. This rule was made absolute in 1564 by a decree that every Knight who for the future should be admitted into the Order be installed in the lowest stall, according to the course and seniority of his election, excepting only stranger kings and princes. This laying aside of the original equality of the Knights of the Order was again confirmed in 1663, when the regulation was extended to foreign Knights, except to princes, who were to have precedence of Knights-subjects. The precedence of the stalls was again considered in 1669, when it was decreed (1) that the Prince of Wales, and emperors and kings, should be placed in the stalls nearest to the Sovereign; (2) that all other sovereigns, princes, and the princes of the blood, should be placed next to the kings; and (3) that all companions of lower dignity, whether subjects or strangers, should be installed in the lowest stalls, and be translated to the higher stalls, according to seniority in the Order.

Before the system was introduced by Henry VIII. of promoting a Knight on a vacancy to a higher stall, the stall plates, when once fixed in a stall, remained there, unless forcibly removed. The Statute of 1519, however, in authorizing the promotion of a Knight, of necessity implied the removal of his plate to the higher stall. As a natural consequence, instead of all the stalls becoming gradually and fairly equally filled with plates, the stalls of the junior Knights only gain a plate occasionally, while the upper stalls are rapidly becoming congested. Thus, while the average number of plates remaining in each stall is from eighteen to twenty, the sixteenth stall, or that of the senior Knight-subject, now contains over thirty plates. One of the latest of these had to be fixed for a time to the back of the seat in order to make room. The eighteenth stall is also now quite full, and several of the stalls on the south side are very nearly so.

Another result of the crowding together of the plates is the deplorable treatment that many of the early enamelled plates have undergone in order to make way for the uninteresting and ugly painted examples of later days. There are many stalls of the original series in which the old plates have either been pushed up behind the tracery, or overlapped by others, or turned sideways; and in one place two beautiful examples of Group II. have actually been bent into a curve to make them fit between two vertical mouldings, with the inevitable consequence of chipping out some of the enamel; while in another stall the

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three oldest plates, all belonging to the fine series of Group I., were actually fastened to the groining of the stall canopy in a horizontal position.

Sooner or later some plan will have to be devised for the proper display of the plates, when it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to arrange the early stall plates on the upper part of the panelling, so that these beautiful examples of English enamel work and heraldic art may be displayed as they deserve.

After all the vicissitudes the stall plates of the Knights of the Garter have undergone, it is satisfactory to find that two stalls, the ninth and the seventeenth, still retain their complete sequence of plates as recorded in the Windsor Tables ; and in several others only one or two plates are missing.

It is but right to add that every care is taken of the stall plates by their present custodians.

The author cannot conclude without expressing his gratitude and sincere thanks to the Right Rev. Dr. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Winchester and Prelate of the Order of the Garter, late Dean of Windsor, and to the Very Rev. Dr. Eliot, the present Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Order, for their kindness in affording every facility for the photography and examination of the stall plates.

For much of the genealogical and historical matter contained in the descriptive notes the author is indebted to the monumental *Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, extant, extinct, or dormant*, edited by G.E.C.

The following is a complete list of the plates represented in the illustrations ; but those of Knights elected before 1421 have been arranged otherwise than in strict chronological order to bring out the groups of the earlier plates.

¹ At present they are temporarily fixed in the next stall, where they are out of their proper place.

List of Plates

- PLATE
- I. Sir Ralph Bassett, lord Bassett of Drayton, 1368-1390
 - II. Sir John de Grailly, captal de Buch, 1348-1377
 - III. Sir Neel Loryng, 1348-1385-6
 - IV. Sir John Chandos, 1348-1369
 - V. Sir Sanchet Dabrichescourt, 1348-c. 1360
 - VI. Sir Walter Paveley, 1348-1375
 - VII. Sir William Fitzwaryn, c. 1360-1361
 - VIII. Sir William Latimer, lord Latimer, 1361-1381
 - IX. Sir Guy de Bryen, lord Bryen, 1370-1390
 - X. Sir Thomas Banastre, c. 1376-1379
 - XI. Sir Bermond Arnaud de Preissac, soudan de la Trau, 1380-*post* 1384
 - XII. Sir Thomas Felton, 1381-1381
 - XIII. Sir John Devereux, lord Devereux, 1388-1392-3
 - XIV. Sir John Bouchier, lord Bouchier, 1392-1400
 - XV. Sir John Beaumont, lord Beaumont, 1393-1396
 - XVI. Sir William Arundel, 1395-1400
 - XVII. Sir John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, 1397-1410
 - XVIII. Sir Simon Felbrigge, 1397-1442
 - XIX. Sir Philip de la Vache, 1399-1408
 - XX. Sir William Willoughby, lord Willoughby-d'Eresby, c. 1400-1409
 - XXI. Sir Richard Grey, lord Grey of Codnor, 1404-1418
 - XXII. *Palimpsest reverse of the same*
 - XXIII. Sir Hugh Burnell, lord Burnell, 1406-1420
 - XXIV. Sir Gilbert Talbot, lord Talbot, 1407-8-1419
 - XXV. Sir John Cornwall, lord Fanhope, 1409-10-1443
 - XXVI. Sir Hugh Stafford, lord Bouchier, 1418 or 19-1420
 - XXVII. *Palimpsest reverse of the same*
 - XXVIII. Sir John Grey, earl of Tankerville, c. 1419-1421
 - XXIX. Sir Lewis Robessart, lord Bouchier, 1421-1431
 - XXX. Sir John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk and earl marshal, 1421-1432
 - XXXI. Sir Hugh Courtenay, 1348-1349
 - XXXII. Sir Reginald Cobham, lord Cobham of Sterborough, c. 1352-1361
 - XXXIII. Sir John Sully, c. 1361-c. 1388
 - XXXIV. Sir Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 1403-1439
 - XXXV. Sir John Lisle, lord Lisle, 1348-1355
 - XXXVI. Sir Richard de la Vache, c. 1355-1366
 - XXXVII. Sir Edward Cherleton, lord Cherleton of Powys, 1406-7-1420
 - XXXVIII. Sir Hertong von Clux, 1421-c. 1445
 - XXXIX. Sir Miles Stapleton, 1348-1364
 - XL. Sir Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, 1365-1372-3
 - XLI. Sir Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 1373-1401
 - XLII. Sir Thomas Erpyngham, 1401-1428
 - XLIII. Sir Edmond Plantagenet of Langley, earl of Cambridge and duke of York, 1361-1402.
 - XLIV. Sir John Plantagenet of Lancaster, earl of Kendal and duke of Bedford, c. 1402-1435
 - XLV. Sir Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset and duke of Exeter, 1400-1426
 - XLVI. Sir Peter Courtenay, 1388-1405
 - XLVII. Sir Henry Fitzhugh, lord Fitzhugh, 1408-1424-5
 - XLVIII. Sir William Phelip, lord Bardolf, c. 1418-1441
 - XLIX. Sir Walter Hungerford, lord Hungerford, 1421-1449
 - L. Sir William de la Pole, count of Dreux, earl of Pembroke, and marquess and duke of Suffolk, 1421-1450

LIST OF PLATES

- PLATE
- LI. Sir John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, 1424-1453
 - LII. Sir Humphrey Stafford, earl of Stafford, earl and duke of Buckingham, 1429-1460
 - LIII. Edward, king of Portugal, 1435-1438
 - LIV. Sir John Grey of Ruthin, 1436-1439
 - LV. Sir Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, c. 1436-1460
 - LVI. Sir Gaston de Foix, count of Longueville and Benanges, captan de Buch, c. 1438-c. 1458
 - LVII. Sir William Neville, lord Fauconberg, c. 1440-1462-3
 - LVIII. Sir John Beaufort, earl of Kendal and earl and duke of Somerset, c. 1440-1444
 - LIX. Sir John Beauchamp, lord Beauchamp of Powyk, 1445-1475
 - LX. Sir Richard Wydville, lord Rivers, 1450-1469
 - LXI. Sir Henry Bouchier, lord Bouchier, count of Eu and earl of Essex, 1452-1483
 - LXII. Sir Thomas Stanley, lord Stanley, 1457-1458-9
 - LXIII. Sir John Bouchier, lord Berners, 1459-1474
 - LXIV. Sir George Plantagenet, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and duke of Clarence, 1461-1477-8
 - LXV. Sir William Chamberlayne, 1461-1463
 - LXVI. Sir John Tiptoft, lord Tiptoft and earl of Worcester, 1461-2-1470
 - LXVII. Sir William Hastings, lord Hastings of Hastings, 1462-1483
 - LXVIII. Sir John Nevill, lord Montagu, 1461-2-1471
 - LXIX. Sir John Astley, 1461-1486
 - LXX. Sir John le Scrope, lord Scrope of Bolton, 1461-1498
 - LXXI. *Unfinished plate on reverse of same*
 - LXXII. Sir James Douglas, earl of Douglas and Avondale, 1461-1488
 - LXXIII. Sir Robert Harcourt, 1461-1470
 - LXXIV. Sir Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester [Richard III.], 1465-1483
 - LXXV. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, c. 1469-1476-7
 - LXXVI. Sir John Mowbray, earl of Surrey and Warenne, duke of Norfolk and earl marshal, 1472-1475-6
 - LXXVII. Sir Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers, 1470-1485
 - LXXVIII. Sir Walter Blount, lord Mountjoy, 1472-1474
 - LXXIX. Sir John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, c. 1472-1491
 - LXXX. Sir Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, 1474-1483
 - LXXXI. Frederick, duke of Urbino, 1474-1482
 - LXXXII. Sir Henry Percy, lord Percy, lord Poynings, and earl of Northumberland, 1474-1489
 - LXXXIII. Sir Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, 1475-1483
 - LXXXIV. John II. king of Portugal, 1482-c. 1484 and 1488-1495
 - LXXXV. Sir Francis Lovel, viscount Lovel of Tichmersh and lord Holand, 1483-1487
 - LXXXVI. Sir Thomas Stanley, lord Stanley, earl of Derby, 1483-1504
 - LXXXVII. Sir Thomas Burgh, lord Burgh of Gainsborough, 1483-1496
 - LXXXVIII. Sir Richard Tunstall, c. 1484-c. 1492
 - LXXXIX. Sir Frank van Hale, c. 1359-c. 1376

Plate I [A and B]

SIR RALPH BASSETT, LORD BASSETT OF DRAYTON,
K.G. 1368-1390

Now in the eleventh stall, on the Sovereign's or south side of the quire. This imposing memorial is formed of three distinct plates : i. the shield, which is *gold three piles gules and a quarter ermine*; ii. a gilt helm with black mantling surmounted by the crest, *out of a jewelled gold crown a boar's head sable, the tusks gold*; iii. a target or roundel *paly gules and azure an escarbuncle of eight gold arms ending in fleurs-de-lis and charged with a bleeding heart azure*. As at present arranged the helm and crest surmount the shield, which fits into a notch cut in the lower edge of the helm, and the target is placed in front of the helm. The plates are of hammered copper $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and the enamel throughout is dense and glossy and quite perfect. In the crest the boar's eye is silvered, but the lesser jewels of the crown are filled in with white enamel.

Sir Ralph Bassett was son and heir of Ralph Bassett and Alice daughter of Nicholas lord Audley, and grandson of Ralph third lord Bassett of Drayton. He was born in 1335, and when of age joined the army of Edward prince of Wales, with whom he was at Bordeaux in 1355-6. He also distinguished himself in the wars with France, and was among those who fought at Poitiers. From 1357 to 1389 he sat in parliament as Lord Bassett of Drayton. He attended the King into France in 1359, and served in Normandy the following year. In 1365 and 1366 he was again with the Prince of Wales in Gascony. In 1368 he was created a Knight of the Garter. During the succeeding years he was employed in France, and in 1379 sailed in the ill-starred fleet under Sir John Arundel with reinforcements for Brittany. In 1380 he was again in France with the duke of Gloucester, and in 1385 he accompanied prince John of Gaunt in his unfortunate expedition to Spain. Ralph lord Bassett died in 1390, and was buried in the cathedral church of Lichfield, under a fine tomb with his effigy. He married Joan of Brittany, sister of John count of Mountford, duke of Brittany and earl of Richmond.



SEAL OF RALPH LORD BASSETT OF DRAYTON







PLATE I

Plate II

SIR JOHN DE GRAILLY, CAPTAL OR CAPITAN DE BUCH, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS, OB. 1377

Now in the fifth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A cut-out plate representing the shield, which is *gold on a cross sable five silver escallop shells*, with a silver helm, garnished gold, surmounted by the crest, *a blackamoor's head with ass's ears*. The head rises from a kind of cloak, which is continued downwards on both sides of the helm to form a black mantling with gold edges. To the lower margin of the shield is attached a gilt scroll inscribed:

le . Capitain de la Bouch' Mont' . piers :

Since no Peter de Grailly was ever Knight of the Garter, this is an error, which has probably arisen from the fact that John de Grailly was the grandson and successor of one Peter, sire de Grailly and captal de Buch.

"The Captals of Buch, hereditary proprietors and captains of a fort situated on a small promontory fourteen leagues from Bordeaux, . . . had, from an early period, espoused the interests of England in her contests with the French monarchs. The captalate (to which considerable privileges in the parliament and city of Bordeaux were annexed) was, in 1328, vested in John de Grailly, as heir to Peter de Bordeaux, lord of Puy-Paulin, his maternal uncle; being the son of Peter sire de Grailly, vicomte de Benanges and Castillon, by Assalide, his wife, daughter of Peter, and sister of Peter, both designated of Bordeaux and captals of Buch. The captal John died in or about 1343, in the lifetime of his father Peter, leaving, by Blanch de Foix, his wife, JOHN DE GRAILLY, his son and heir, who succeeded to the captalate, was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the greatest warriors of his age."¹ He was one of the commanders under Edward prince of Wales during his stay at Bordeaux, and distinguished himself on the field of Poitiers. He was afterwards one of the commanders of the forces of the King of Navarre in his campaign against the Dauphin, but was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Cocherel in 1364. He was soon after released, and in 1367 followed the Prince of Wales into Spain. In 1371 he became constable of Aquitaine, and in the following year a governor of Gascony, but was again taken prisoner by the French, and so remained until his death in 1377. He married, in 1350, Rose d'Albret, legitimated daughter of Bernard sire d'Albret, but left no issue by her. He had an illegitimate son, Sir John de Grailly, who served with distinction in the wars of France.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ G. F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 29.



PLATE II

Plate III

SIR NEEL LORYNG, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS,
OB. 1385-6

Now in the twentieth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A cut-out plate representing the shield, which is *quarterly silver and gules a bend engrailed sable*, with silver helm covered with red mantling, lined ermine, and surmounted by the crest, a fine *bush of feathers sable encircled by a gold band*. On a scroll affixed to the lower edge of the plate is inscribed :

mont : neell : loryng : p'm' : fund'

The helm, it will be noticed, now faces to the sinister, but an examination of the plate shows that it was originally made to be fixed on the other side of the chapel. On the discovery of the error the plate was cut into three pieces : that with the helm mantling and crest was turned over and re-engraved ; the shield was turned half round to hang by the dexter corner and again affixed to the helm ; and the scroll was transferred to what had now become the lower edge of the shield. Thus was the mistake set right in a simple way.

Sir Neel Loryng was son and heir of Roger Loryng of Chalgrave, in Bedfordshire, and was knighted for his gallant conduct in the battle off Sluys in 1340. After a life of great activity and devotion to his King and country, Sir Neel Loryng retired to his estate at Chalgrave, and on his death in March, 1385-6, was buried in the priory church of Dunstable. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Beauple, of Cnubeston, co. Devon, by whom he left two daughters.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE III

Plate IV

SIR JOHN CHANDOS, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS,

OB. 1369

Now in the twenty-first stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate, in admirable preservation, representing the shield of arms, *gold a pile gules*, with silver helm, garnished gold, and covered by a red mantling with gold branches on the slittered ends and lined ermine. The crest, which rises directly from the helm without any torse, is a *man's head silver with sable hair and beard and a fillet vert*. On a gilt scroll attached to the lower margin is inscribed :

: Mont' . John . Chandos : primer fondeur

Sir John Chandos was a son of Sir Edward Chandos and Isabel daughter of Sir Robert Twyford, and thus a descendant of another Sir John Chandos, lord of Radbourne and Mugginton, co. Derby, *temp.* Henry III. He first came into notice at the siege of Cambray in 1337, and for his services in the following campaign was knighted. The achievements of this famous knight at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, and his innumerable feats of arms elsewhere, are well-known from the pages of Froissart and other writers. He died, unmarried, in 1369 of wounds received at an engagement with the French by the bridge near Lussac.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE IV

Plate V

SIR SANCHET DABRICHECOURT, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS, OB. CIRCA 1360

Now in the twenty-fifth stall on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate in perfect condition representing the arms, which appear as *gules two bars and a bordure ermine*, with gilt helm and red mantling sown with gold lozenges and lined with ermine. The crest, which rises from a gold crown or coronet jewelled with blue, is *a bush of feathers silver encircled by two bands gules lozengy gold*. On a gilt scroll attached to the shield is inscribed :

: *Mont' : Sanchete : de Dabrichecourte*

Of Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt hardly anything is known. He appears to have been the eldest son of Sir Nicholas Dabrichecourt, who hospitably received queen Isabel and her son prince Edward, in 1326, at his castle of Aubricicourt near Bouchain in Ostrevant, and was rewarded in 1331 by a grant from Edward as King, "*pro bono servitio quod idem Nicholaus nobis, dum in partibus transmarinis eram, et etiam in veniendo cum Isabella Regina Angliæ, matre nostre carissima, et nobis in regnum nostrum impendit, et ut ipse in ordine militari, quem a nobis de præcepto nostro suscepit, decentius se valeat continere.*"¹

Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt must have died about 1360, as he was succeeded in the Order of the Garter by Sir William Fitz Waryn, who died in 1361.

There is a little uncertainty how Sir Sanchet's arms should be described. On the seal of Sir John Dabrichecourt, K.G., who was apparently one of his brothers, similar arms occur, but differenced by an annulet. This is placed on the middle of what look like *three bars coupé obliquely at the ends on a field ermine*. Another brother, Sir Eustace Dabrichecourt, seems to have charged escallops on the bars.² It is therefore probable that Sir Sanchet's arms should be *ermine three bars gules coupé at the ends*.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF SIR JOHN
DABRICHECOURT,
K.G. c. 1413-1415

¹ Rymer, *Foedera* (ed. Caley and Holbrooke) ii. 824. See also the Memoir of Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 90.

² Beltz, 92.



PLATE IV

Plate VI

SIR WALTER PAVELEY, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS, OB. 1375

Now in the twenty-sixth stall, on the north or Prince's side of the chapel. A cut-out plate, in perfect preservation, representing the shield, which is *azure a cross paty gold*, with gilt helm and blue mantling, lined ermine, surmounted by the crest, *a horse's head silver*. The gilt scroll attached to the lower margin is inscribed :

monf' . wauter pabeley . pimer . foūdo'

The helm and crest are shown facing to the sinister, that is, towards the high altar.

The family of Paveley originally came from Pavilly (*de Paviliaco*), a small town near Rouen. Sir Walter Paveley seems to have been a son of Walter de Paveley and Maud his wife, daughter of Stephen de Burghersh, brother of Bartholomew, afterwards lord Burghersh. Of Sir Walter's early life nothing appears to be known. He was in the retinue of his uncle, Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, in the expedition to Brittany in 1342, and also in 1343 and 1345. In the next year he attended the King into France. In 1351 he served on board the fleet under the duke of Lancaster. He attended the Prince of Wales into Gascony in 1355, and was again in Brittany in 1358.¹

Sir Walter Paveley died in 1375, and was buried in the church of the Blackfriars in London. The name of his wife is uncertain, but she apparently was a St. Philibert.²

Date of the plate, about 1421.

¹ Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 94.

² *Ibid.* 95.



PLATE VI

Plate VII

SIR WILLIAM FITZWARYN, K.G. c. 1360-1361

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate representing the arms, *quarterly per fess indented ermine and gules*, with gilt helm and ermine-lined mantle quarterly per fess indented red and white, and the crest, *a silver dragon with ears tongue and claws gold*. On a scroll attached below the shield is engraved, with red leaves for stops :

mont' ffu fit baren

The name of the Knight seems to have been partly erased, it being in fact given erroneously, since no Sir Fulk Fitzwaryn was ever a Knight of the Garter.

Sir William Fitzwaryn was probably a son of Fulk, first lord Fitzwaryn and lord of Whittington, co. Salop, and brother of Fulk Fitzwaryn, who succeeded his father as lord Fitzwaryn in 1315. The first mention of him seems to be in 1330, when he was appointed governor of Montgomery Castle. "In 1339 he attended the King into Flanders; and, in the same year, was in the war against Scotland. He was again in Flanders in 1340; and, in 1342, in France, with the rank of banneret; having in his retinue one knight, eight esquires, and ten mounted archers."¹ He was one of the commanders in the expedition to France in 1346, and Knight for the body to Queen Philippa in 1349. On the death of Sir Sanchet Dabrichecourt he was created Knight of the Garter in his stead. Sir William Fitzwaryn married Amicia, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Haddon, of Candel Haddon, co. Dorset, and died in 1361. The Knight and his lady are commemorated by a tomb with recumbent effigies in Wantage church, Berks, where there is also a brass to their son Sir Ivo Fitzwaryn, who died in 1414.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ G. F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 96.

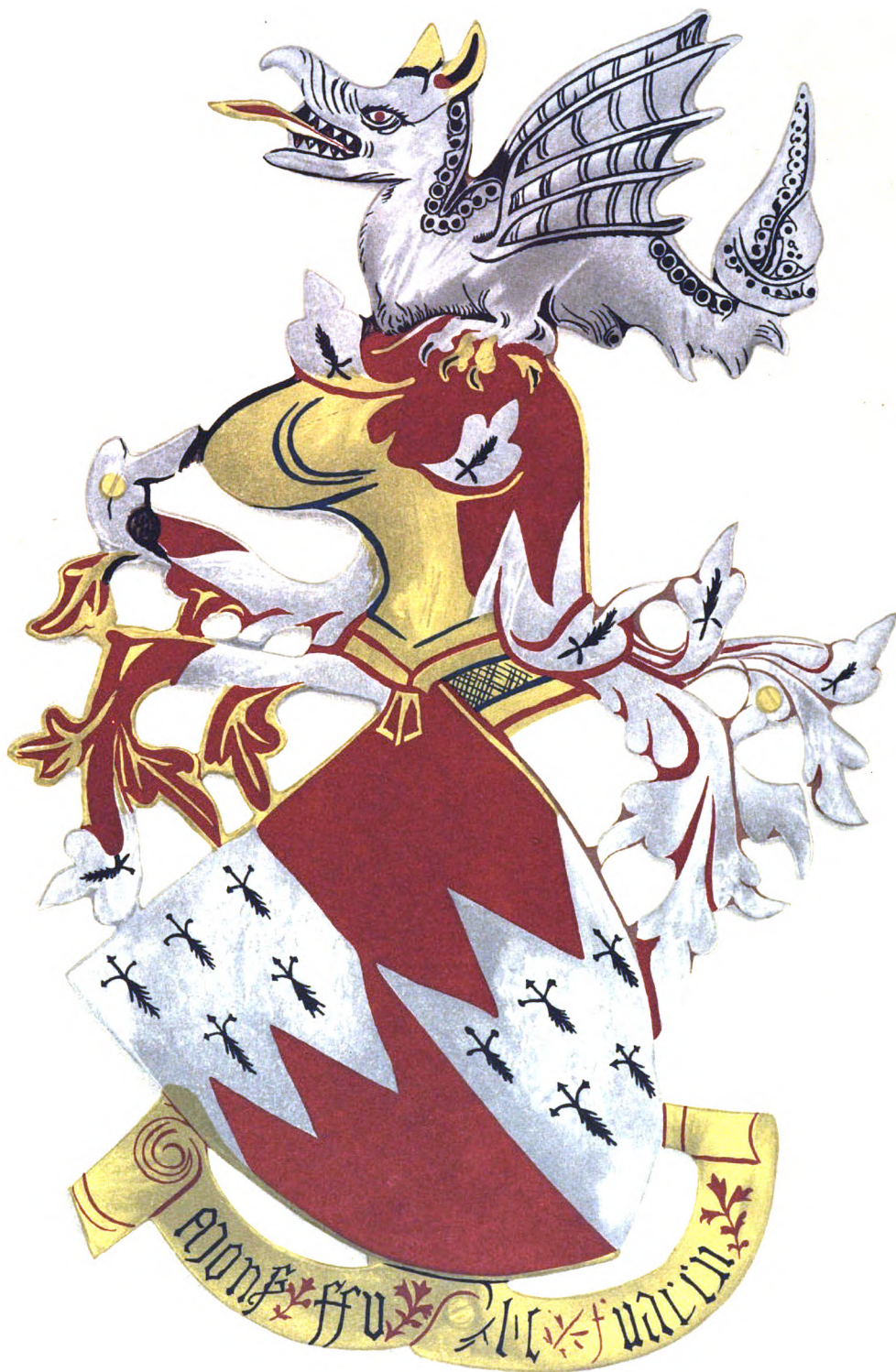


PLATE VII

Plate VIII

SIR WILLIAM LATIMER, LORD LATIMER, K.G. c. 1361-1381

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate, showing the shield, *gules a cross paty gold*, with gilded helm, the lines of which are filled in with blue, ermine-lined mantling of red with silver stripes, and crest, *a bush of feathers sable with the tips gold*. On a scroll attached to the lower margin of the plate is inscribed :

le f' : de latimer  Willm

with sprigs for stops.

Sir William Latimer was son and heir of William lord Latimer and Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Botetourt. He was only six years old at his father's death in 1335, and was not summoned to parliament as a baron until February, 1367-8. He was in the expedition to Gascony in 1359, and in the following year was appointed governor of Becherelle in Brittany. In 1361 he became captain-general to the duke of Brittany, and was created Knight of the Garter. He greatly distinguished himself in 1364 by defeating at Doveroy a French army of 3,600 with less than half that number of men. Lord Latimer was appointed warden north of the Trent in 1368, steward of the household in 1369, governor of St. Saveur in Normandy in 1370, and chamberlain of the household in 1376. He died without male issue in 1381, and was buried in the priory church of Guisborough.

Date of the plate, about 1421.



PLATE VIII

Plate IX

SIR GUY DE BRYEN, LORD BRYEN, K.G. 1370-1390

Now in the twenty-first stall, on the south side of the chapel. A cut-out plate in good condition with the arms, *gold three piles in point azure*, and silver helm garnished gold, with red mantling with gold branches and ermine lining, surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate gules, turned up ermine, a horn sable garnished gold*. Along the lower margin of the plate is a gilt scroll inscribed :

Mont' . Guy : de : Bryen.

Sir Guy de Bryen was eldest son of Sir Guy Bryen or Bryan of Tor Bryan, co. Devon, and Castle Walwayn, co. Pembroke. In 1335 he was granted the custody of the castle of St. Briavel and of the Forest of Dean, and in 1341 the same offices were regranted to him for life. He served with great distinction in the wars with Scotland, Flanders and France, and in 1349 had the temporary custody of the great seal. In December of the same year he bore the King's banner in the defence of Calais. In 1350 Sir Guy de Bryen was summoned to parliament as a Baron, and from that time he was constantly employed either in the field or in diplomatic affairs of the highest importance. In 1369 he was made admiral of the fleet, and in the following year admiral of the fleet towards the west. On the death of Sir John Chandos on December 31, 1369, Guy lord Bryen was elected K.G. in his stead. He was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, by whom he left three sons and a daughter. He died in 1390, and was buried in Tewkesbury Abbey, where his tomb and effigy¹ remain.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF GUY LORD BRYEN

¹ See the engraving in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*.



PLATE IX

Plate X

SIR THOMAS BANASTRE, K.G. c. 1376-1379

Now in the twenty-sixth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A cut-out plate representing the shield, which is *silver a cross paty sable*, with gilded helm and black mantling lined ermine and edged and branched gold. The crest, which seems to have been *a peacock azure*,¹ has been broken off and lost. On a gilt scroll in base is inscribed in black lettering, with sprigs for stops :

mont' thomas banafter

Like other plates of the group on the north side of the quire it has the helm turned so as to face the high altar.

Sir Thomas Banastre was son of Sir Adam Banastre, a Lancashire knight, who died in 1351. He took part in the earl of Lancaster's naval engagement with the Spaniards in 1350. He was knighted in 1360 when with the King in France, and in 1366 attended the Prince of Wales into Spain. In 1369 he followed the earls of Cambridge and Pembroke into Aquitaine with a reinforcement on the occasion of the appeal of the Gascon nobles to the King of France against the hearth-tax imposed by the Prince of Wales. He was also under Sir Robert Knolles at Angoulême, and with Sir John Chandos in his expedition from Poitiers to Anjou. In 1370 he was taken prisoner at Périgueux, but shortly afterwards exchanged. In 1375 or 1376 Sir Thomas Banastre was created Knight of the Garter. In December, 1379, he was drowned through the wreck of a transport in the Irish Channel during a violent storm.

Sir Thomas Banastre married Agnes, daughter of Sir Adam de Houghton, leaving a son, who died a minor soon after his father, and a daughter, Constance, who married William de Balderstone.

Date of the plate, about 1421.

¹ It is so drawn in Add. MS. 6298, f. 162b, and in Ashmole MS. 1121, where the colour is given as blue.

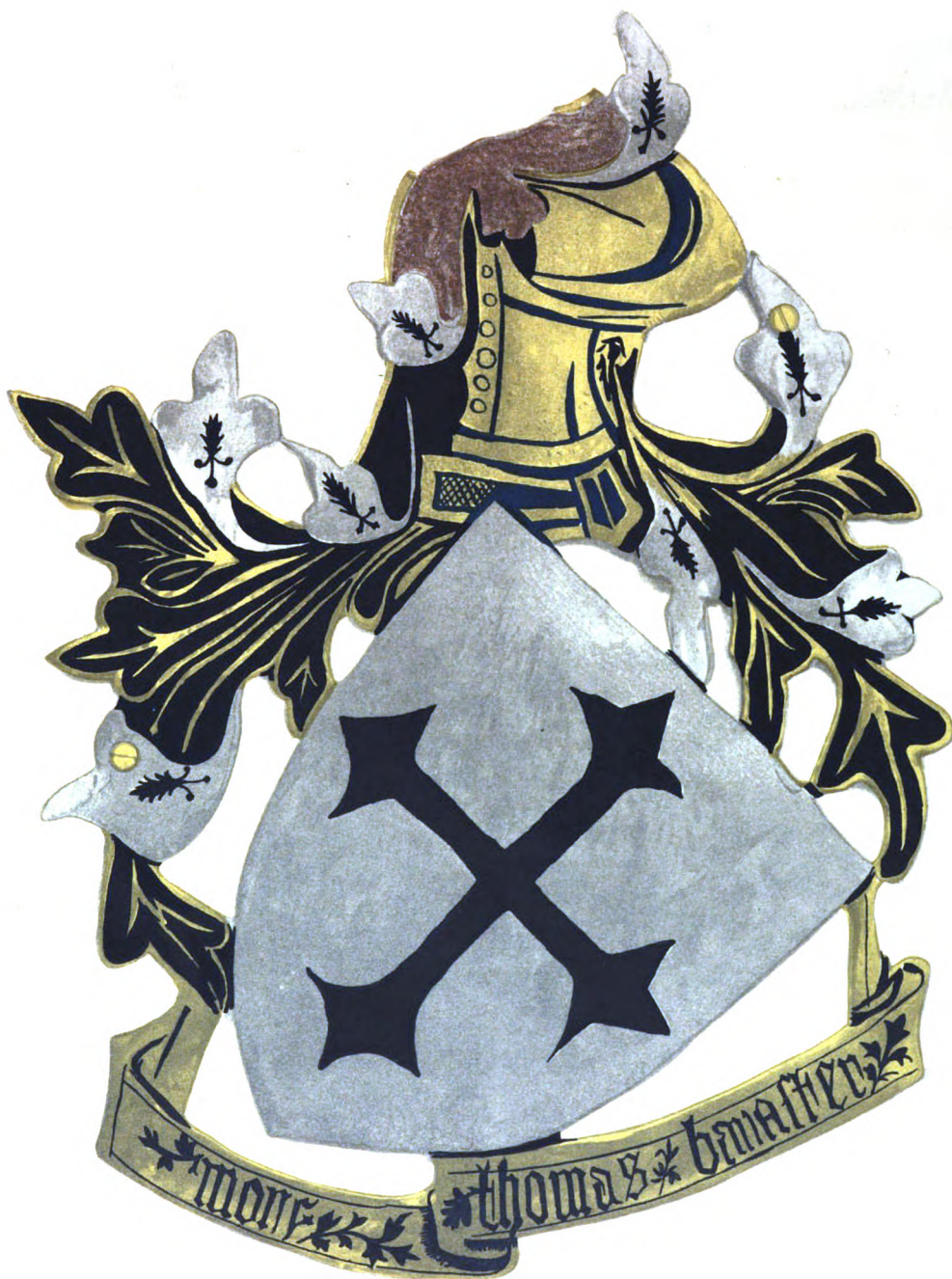


PLATE X

Plate XI

SIR BERMOND ARNAUD DE PREISSAC, SOUDAN DE LA TRAU,
K.G. 1380—post 1384

Now in the twenty-sixth stall, on the north or Prince's side. A cut-out plate with the shield of arms, *gold a lion tail-forked gules*, gold helm and black mantle lined with red with gold branches, and crest, *the head of Midas silver*. On a scroll in base is inscribed :

: Mon : l' : Sandich' : de : Trau

The helm and crest are turned to the sinister, so as to face the high altar, and the lion of the arms is turned the same way.

Sir Bermond Arnaud de Preissac was son of Sir Arnaud Bertrand de Preissac, soudan, souldic, sandich,¹ or governor of Preissac and La Trau, and Regine de Pommiers, dame de Sancats et Sivrac. With other Gascon chiefs Sir Bermond was present on the side of England at Poitiers in 1356, and took part with the duke of Normandy in 1364 against the king of Navarre, but was severely wounded at Cocherel. He also fought with Edward prince of Wales against the Spaniards at Najara and with Sir John Chandos at Montauban against the French. During the next ten years the Soudan de la Trau appears to have distinguished himself in all the various military expeditions, and on the death of Sir Thomas Banastre in 1379 he was created Knight of the Garter in his stead. In 1381 he served in Spain and Portugal under the Earl of Cambridge. The date of his death is uncertain, but it was probably after St. George's Day in 1384, and previous to the election of the Marquess of Dublin as K.G. shortly before the same feast in 1386.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ The title *soudan*, i.e. *soldanus*, a sultan or governor, was probably introduced into western Europe by the Crusaders. By later writers it is written in different ways, such as *sandic*, *souldic*, etc. The title was probably conferred first on Arnaud Bernard de Preissac, great-grandfather of Sir Bermond, by his brother-in-law, pope Clement V., who built the castle of La Trau. See Beltz, *op. cit.* 265, note 1.



PLATE XI

Plate XII

SIR THOMAS FELTON, K.G. 1381-1381

Now in the nineteenth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A cut-out plate representing the arms, which are *gules two lions passant ermine crowned gold*, with silver helm and ermine-lined mantle of red, and the crest, *a pair of wings gules coming out of a gold crown*. On a gilded scroll attached to the shield is engraved :

: Mont' Thomas : de : Felton :

Sir Thomas Felton was second son of Sir John Felton, of Litcham, co. Norfolk, and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Sir Hamon Felton, in 1379. Sir Thomas Felton seems to have begun his distinguished career in the expedition that invaded France in 1346, when he took part in the battle of Crécy and other important engagements. In 1355 he attended the Prince of Wales to Bordeaux, and for his bravery at Poitiers the following year was rewarded by an annuity of £40. In 1362 he returned with the Prince to Guienne and was appointed seneschal of that province.

During the invasion of Spain in 1367 Felton was taken prisoner, but afterwards exchanged. In 1370, with the Captal de Buch, he saved the garrison of La Linde, a small town on the Dordogne, when about to be betrayed to the French. In 1372 he was one of the two commissioners to whom the principality of Aquitaine was entrusted after its surrender into the King's hands by the Prince of Wales, and was also appointed seneschal of Bordeaux. He was again taken prisoner by the French in 1377, but ransomed early in the following year. In 1381 he was created a Knight of the Garter, but died within a few weeks after. By his wife Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Walkefare, he left three daughters as coheirs.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE XII

Plate XIII

SIR JOHN DEVEREUX, LORD DEVEREUX,
K.G. 1388—1392-3

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate of copper with the shield of arms, *silver a fess and three roundels gules in the chief, a mullet gold for difference*, with gilt helm and red mantle with silver lining, and crest, *out of a gold crown a talbot's head silver*. On a gilt scroll in base is inscribed :

monf' . John . Devereux

The enamel of the mantling has been sadly damaged by bending the plate between two vertical mouldings of the panelling to which it is fixed.

Sir John Devereux was son and heir of Sir Walter Devereux, who seems to have been the son of William lord Devereux.¹ He served with the army in Aquitaine in 1368, and in 1370 was seneschal and governor of Limousin. In 1373, in attempting to relieve Chisey, which was besieged by the French, Devereux was taken prisoner, but afterwards exchanged. On the accession of Richard II. he was made a privy councillor, and in 1380 appointed governor of Calais. In 1384 he was summoned to parliament as Lord Devereux. In 1386 he was steward of the household, and in the following year constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1388. He married Margaret daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and widow, first of Sir Nicholas Loraine, secondly of Henry lord Beaumont. John lord Devereux died in February, 1392-3, and was buried in the monastery of the Grey Friars in London.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ The name was variously written *De Ebroicis*, *De Ebrois*, *Deverose*, or *Devereux*.

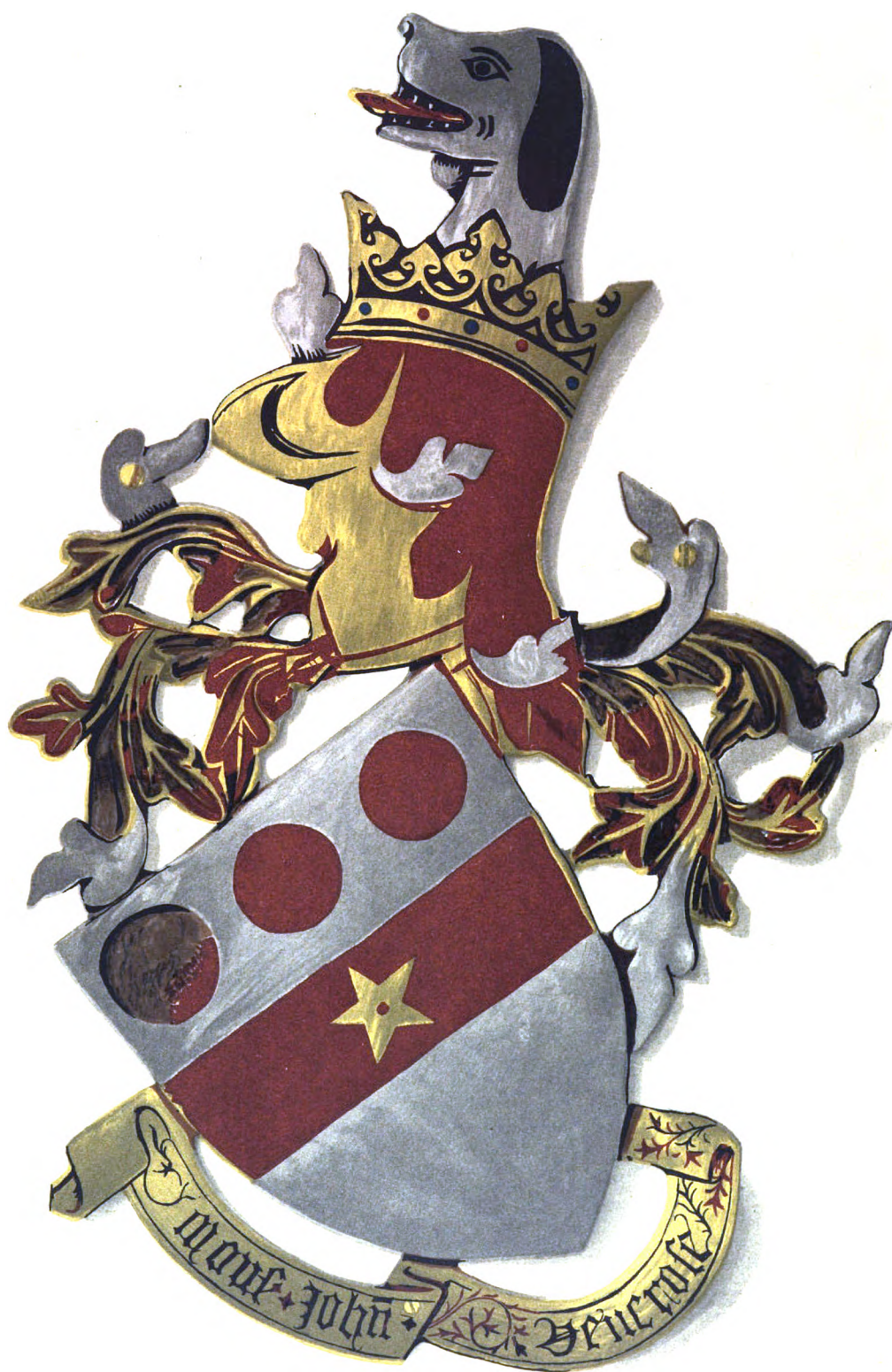


PLATE XXX

Plate XIV

SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BOURCHIER, K.G. 1392-1400

Now in the sixteenth stall, on the Prince's side.¹ A tall cut-out plate with the arms, *silver a cross engrailed gules and four water-bougets sable*, silvered and gilded helm with silver mantle lined with red, and the crest, *a soldan's head silver, the hair and beard azure, with a gold crown with pointed cap gules, on a torse sable and vert*. In base is a gilt scroll inscribed, with red sprigs for stops :

le sire de bourgcher John

Sir John Bouchier was the son and heir of Robert lord Bouchier and Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Prayers. He succeeded his father in 1349. In 1355 he followed Edward prince of Wales into Gascony, and in 1364 distinguished himself at the battle of Auray. He was one of the council to Sir Robert Knolles, the King's lieutenant in France, in 1370, and was also in France in 1375 and 1377. In 1379 he sailed from Southampton in the fleet with reinforcements for Brittany, and narrowly escaped the fate of its commander Sir John Arundel, Sir Thomas Banastre and others, who were wrecked and drowned. Sir John Bouchier accompanied, as a banneret, prince Thomas of Woodstock to France in 1380, and on his return was summoned to parliament as a baron. In 1384 he was sent by the King to Flanders as governor in chief to assert Richard's right to homage for that territory, and so continued until 1385, when Ghent was evacuated by the English troops, and submitted to the duke of Burgundy. Lord Bouchier was created Knight of the Garter in 1392. In 1400, on account of his age and infirmities, he was excused attendance in parliament and at the council, and died the same year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Coggeshall, and left an only son Bartholomew, who succeeded him.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEALS OF JOHN LORD BOURCHIER

¹ It is temporarily fixed in the next stall eastwards.



Plate XV

SIR JOHN BEAUMONT, LORD BEAUMONT, K.G. 1393-1396

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate representing the arms, which are *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *azure semy-de-lis and a lion gold* (for Beaumont); 2 and 3, *azure three garbs gold* (for Comyn), with gold helm covered with a blue mantling sown with gold fleurs-de-lis and lined ermine. The crest is *a lion passant gold on a cap of estate*, which is blue with gold fleurs-de-lis and turned up ermine. On a gilt scroll at the lower edge of the plate is inscribed :

Moun : f' : de (sprig) Beaumunde : John

Sir John Beaumont was great grandson of Henry, first lord Beaumont and earl of Buchan through his marriage with Alice daughter of Alexander Comyn, and niece and heir of line to John earl of Buchan. Sir John's father was Henry lord Beaumont (*ob.* 1369), and his mother, Matilda, widow of Sir Nicholas Lovain and daughter of John de Vere, seventh earl of Oxford.

Sir John Beaumont was eight years old at his father's death. He was knighted by Edward III. in 1377, and had livery of his lands in 1382-3. He began his military career in the expedition to Flanders, under the leadership of Henry le Despencer bishop of Norwich, against the partisans of pope Clement VII. in 1383. In 1386 he was one of the commanders in the Peninsular campaign, and in 1389 was made warden of the west marches towards Scotland and admiral of the north. In 1392 he became constable of Dover castle and warden of the Cinque Ports, and in 1393 was created Knight of the Garter. In 1395 he was one of the ambassadors sent to the French coast to demand the princess Isabel in marriage for the King.

John lord Beaumont married Katharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Everingham of Laxton, Notts, and died at Stirling in 1396, leaving Henry de Beaumont his son and heir.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF JOHN LORD BEAUMONT



Plate XVI

SIR WILLIAM ARUNDEL, K.G. 1395-1400

Now in the third stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate representing the arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gules a lion gold* (for Arundel); 2 and 3, *purpure fretty gold* (for Maltravers), with gilt helm and crest, *out of a red crown a wyvern's head silver, the beak, beard and ears gules*. The feathering of the creature's neck is continued downwards to form the mantle, which has a red lining with gold branches. In base is a gilded scroll lettered :

moit' wyl liam arondelle

with red sprigs for stops.

Sir William Arundel was the second son of Sir John Arundel, marshal of England, and Eleanor, granddaughter and coheir of John lord Maltravers. Very little seems to be known about him. He attended King Richard II. to Ireland in 1394, and was constable of Rochester Castle in 1395. In the same year he was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1397 he was made constable and warden of Reigate Castle, and ranger of all the surrounding parks and chaces.¹ Sir William Arundel died in 1400, and was buried, as was his wife, who died the following year, behind the high altar of the cathedral church of Rochester, where the casement of a fine monumental brass still covers their remains.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ G. F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 352, 353.



PLATE X.

Plate XVII

SIR JOHN BEAUFORT, EARL OF SOMERSET,

K.G. 1397-1410

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate in perfect condition representing the arms, *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure gobony azure and silver*, with gold helm and ermine-lined red mantle with gold branches on the slittered ends, surmounted by the crest, *a leopard gold with a gobony collar of silver and azure on a cap of estate gules turned up ermine*. Attached to the lower margin of the shield is a gilt scroll inscribed in black letter, with red leaves for stops :

le counte de Somersete

Sir John Beaufort was the eldest of the three illegitimate sons of John of Gaunt by Katharine Roelt, wife of Sir Hugh Swinford. He was born about 1370 at Beaufort Castle in Anjou, and was made knight banneret in 1390. With his brothers Henry cardinal Beaufort and Thomas duke of Exeter and their sister Joan, wife of John earl of Westmorland, he was legitimated in February 1396-7, and created Earl of Somerset and Knight of the Garter. From 1397 to 1401 he was lieutenant of the Duchy of Aquitaine. For a time he also held the title of Marquess of Dorset, but was degraded from it in 1399 and henceforth continued as Earl of Somerset only. In November 1399 he was made great chamberlain for life, and in 1401 a privy councillor and captain of Calais. He was also twice admiral of the north and west, in 1398-9 and again in 1406-7. He died in 1410 and lies buried in the chapel of St. Michael, within the cathedral church of Canterbury, under a high marble tomb with alabaster effigies of himself and his wife, Margaret daughter of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and her second husband Thomas duke of Clarence.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.¹

¹ In Ashmole MS. 1121 is a drawing of this plate, with spotted antelopes as supporters on either side. They have however been crossed out and the entry added, probably by Ashmole : "There are no Beasts for Support's in this Plate."

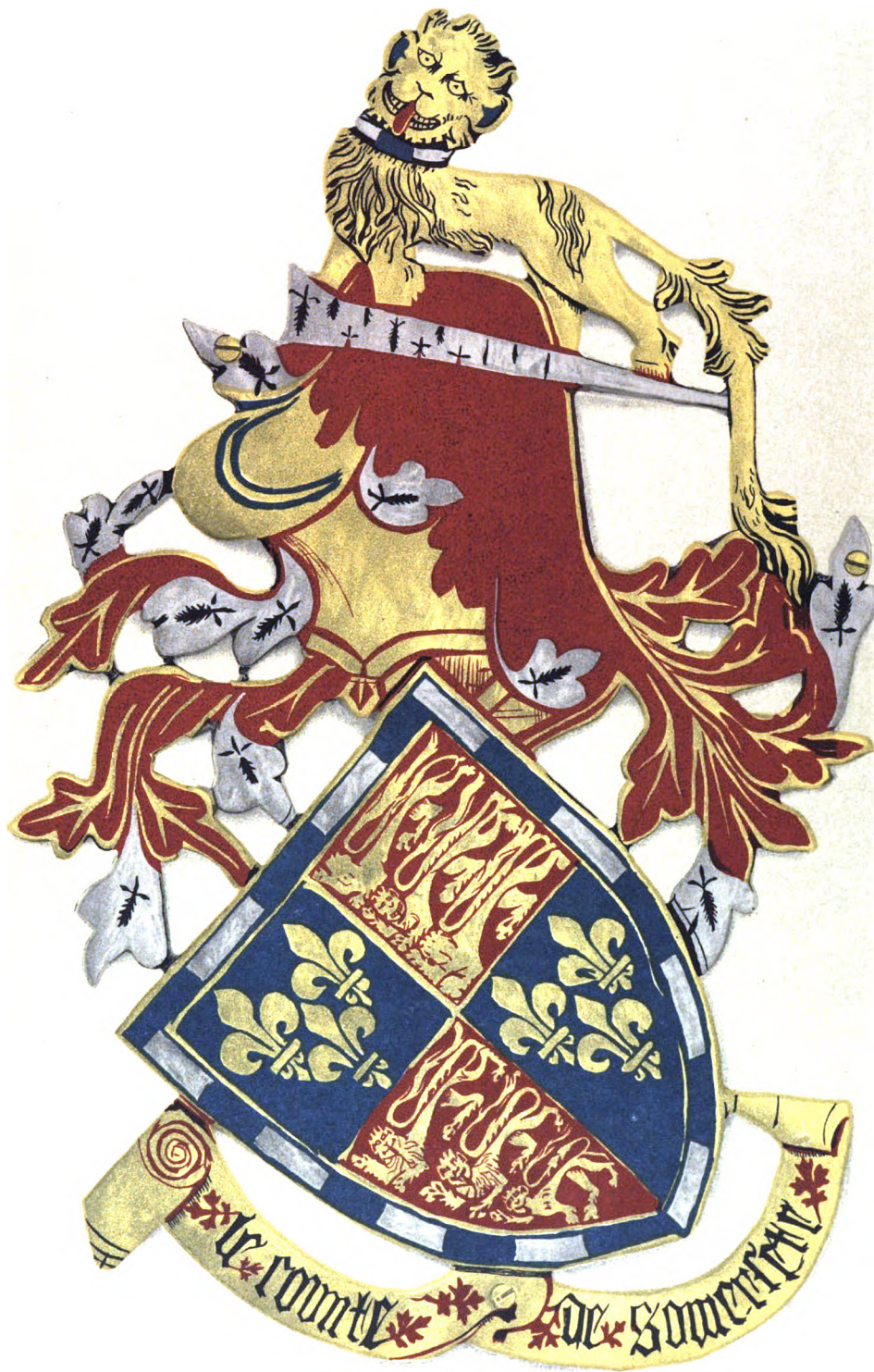


Plate XVIII

SIR SIMON FELBRIGGE, K.G. 1397-1442

Now in the twenty-sixth stall, on the north or Prince's side of the quire. A cut-out plate in excellent order representing the shield, which is *gold a lion gules*, with gold helm covered with an ermine mantling lined with red with gold branches, and surmounted by the crest, *out of a red crown a bush of feathers ermine*. Behind the crest is a gilded scroll inscribed in blue letters with the Knight's "reason" :

Sanz muer :

At the bottom of the plate is another gilded scroll inscribed :

: Mon : l' : Symond : de . felbrygg

The helm and the lion on the shield are turned to the sinister to face the high altar.

Sir Simon Felbrigg was the son of Sir Roger Bigot alias Felbrigg, and Elizabeth daughter of Robert lord Scales. Little or nothing seems to be known of him before 1386, in which year he was one of the retinue of John of Gaunt at the relief of Brest and in his expedition to Spain. In 1389 he had licence to undertake a pilgrimage over sea with Sir William Arundel, K.G. In 1395 Sir Simon Felbrigg was made the King's *vexillifer* or banner bearer, and in 1397 created Knight of the Garter. In 1408 he was one of the deponents in the Grey v. Hastings controversy. He died at a great age in 1442, and was buried in the church of the Black Friars in Norwich. In the parish church of Felbrigg is a splendid brass with the effigies of himself in armour bearing the King's banner, and of his first wife, Margaret daughter of Primislaus duke of Teschen and *domicella* of Anne of Bohemia, queen of England, who died in 1416. His second wife was Katherine daughter of Sir John Clifton and relict of Sir Ralph Grene.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



Plate XIX

SIR PHILIP DE LA VACHE, K.G. 1399-1408

Now in the fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate representing the shield of arms, *gules three lions silver, crowned gold*, and silver helm garnished gold and covered with a silver ermine-lined mantle¹ with slittered edges of red with gold branches, surmounted by the crest, *a cow's foot ermine the hoof gold*. On a scroll attached to the lower edge of the shield is inscribed in black letter with red stops and sprigs :

Monf' . philippe la : vache

Sir Philip de la Vache was the son of Sir Richard de la Vache, K.G., who died in 1366. He served the King of England in the wars with France, and in 1376 had custody of the manor of Woodstock. About the same time he appears to have been keeper of the royal jewels. In 1388 he was appointed captain of the castle of Calais, and in 1393 captain of Guines. In 1399 he was created Knight of the Garter. Sir Philip de la Vache married a daughter of Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., and died in 1408.²

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ The stall plate of Sir Philip's father, Sir Richard de la Vache, has also a silver mantling : see Plate XXXVI.

² Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 374.



Plate XX

SIR WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY,
K.G. c. 1400-1409

Now in the nineteenth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate in perfect order representing the arms, which are *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *sable a cross engrailed gold* (for Ufford); 2 and 3, *gules a mill-iron or miller's cross silver* (for Willoughby), with silvered helm and silver mantle with red lining branched with gold, and the crest, *a soldan's head sable hair and crown gold*. The crown is filled in with white enamel. On a gilded scroll in base is inscribed:

Je f' de wylogby : william :

Sir William Willoughby was eldest son and heir of Robert lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and his first wife Alice, daughter of John Skipwith of Colthrop. On his father's death in 1396 he became lord Willoughby d'Eresby. In 1400 he attended Henry IV. into Scotland, and in or soon after that year was created Knight of the Garter. William lord Willoughby was married twice: firstly, to Lucy, daughter of Roger lord Strange de Knokin; and secondly, to Joan, daughter of Thomas earl of Kent, and widow of Edmond duke of York. He died in 1409, leaving among other children by his first wife Robert his eldest son and heir.

The Ufford arms were quartered by Sir William Willoughby through the marriage of his grandfather John lord Willoughby with Cecily, daughter of Robert Ufford, first earl of Suffolk, whose issue became her coheirs.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE XV

Plate XXI

SIR RICHARD GREY, LORD GREY OF CODNOR,
K.G. 1404-1418

Now in the twentieth stall, on the Prince's side. A cut-out plate representing the arms, *barry of six silver and azure*, with silver helm and crest, *a peacock's head and wings silver within a crown gules*. The bird's plumage is continued downwards to form a silver feathered mantling which is lined with ermine. Attached to the lower margin of the shield is a gilded scroll inscribed :

: le f' : de : Grey : Richard :

The helm and crest are turned to the sinister so as to face the high altar.

Sir Richard Grey was son and heir of Henry Grey (son of John lord Grey of Codnor), and Joan daughter of Reginald lord Cobham of Sterborough. He succeeded his grandfather as lord Grey of Codnor in 1392, and in 1400 was made admiral of the fleet north of the Thames. In 1404 he was created Knight of the Garter, and in the same and the following year he was lieutenant justice of South Wales. In 1407 he became governor of Rochester Castle, in 1413 governor of Fronsac, and in 1418 of Argentaing, both in Aquitaine. He married, when she was but a child of seven, Elizabeth daughter of Ralph lord Bassett of Sapcote, and died in 1418.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

The seal of Richard lord Grey bears his shield of arms within a wreath of wheat-ears with his badge, a *gray* or badger, in base between two ears of barley.



SEAL OF RICHARD LORD GREY OF CODNOR

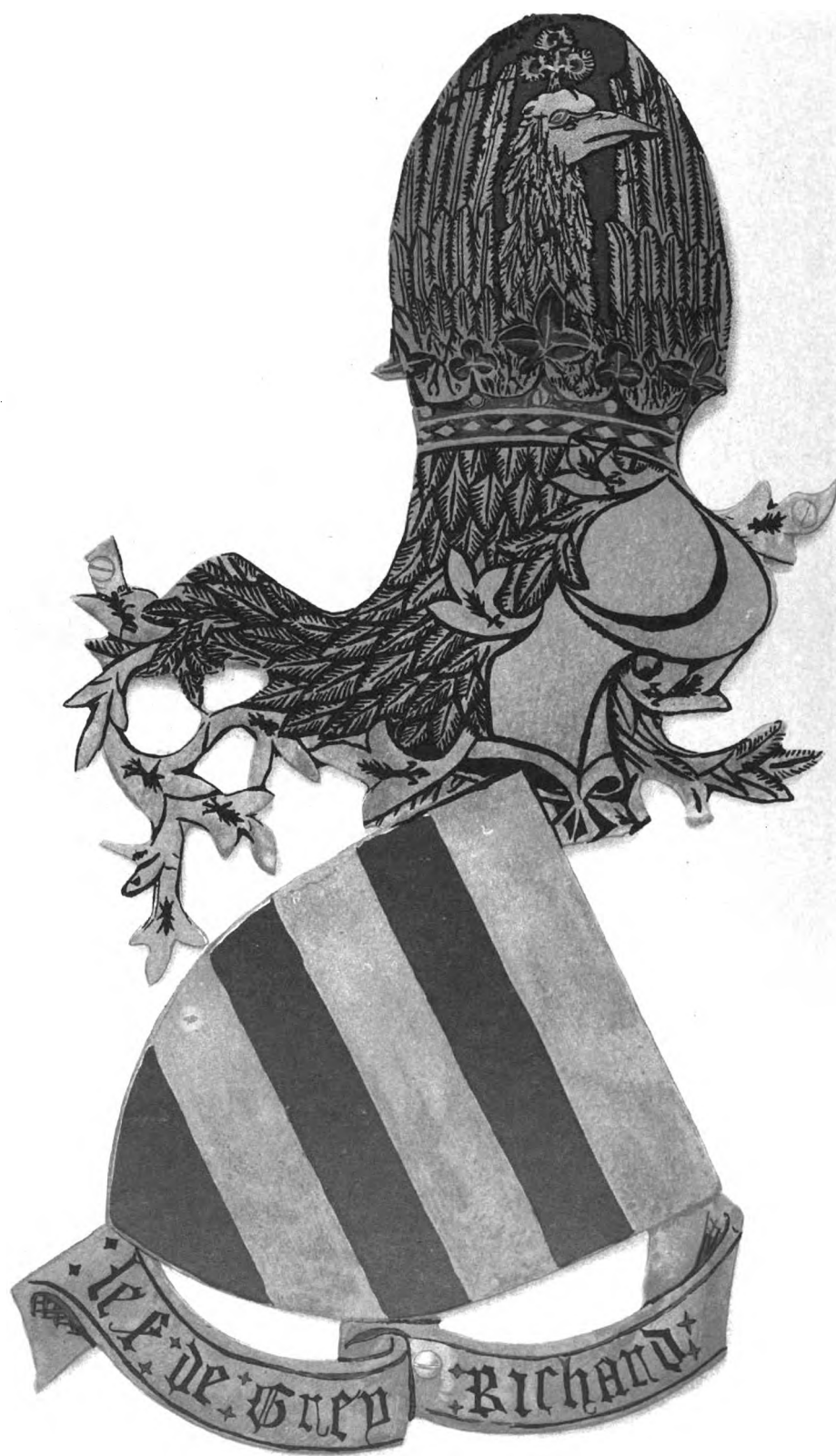


PLATE XXI

Plate XXII

PALIMPSEST REVERSE OF RICHARD LORD GREY'S PLATE

AN examination of the plate of Richard lord Grey shows that, like that of Sir Neel Loryng,¹ it was originally engraved for a stall on the opposite or south side of the quire, with the helm and crest facing to the dexter. To correct the mistake the scroll was cut away from the shield, and the shield separated from the helm and crest. The plate bearing these was then turned over and re-engraved, and the three pieces re-united as shown in the preceding plate.

In the first state of the plate the peacock's head and wings were of more ample proportions, and the crown from which they issue is of oak leaves instead of the ivy leaves on the newer side. The mantling was of feathers as now, but on a somewhat larger scale. The crest still retains traces of silvering, but any other silver or gilding has been scraped off, leaving the copper bare. Here and there on the crest are slight traces of the black enamel with which the lines were filled.

The accompanying illustration shows the first state of the helm and crest, with the shield and scroll added in their original positions.

It will be noticed that the plate bearing the helm and crest has undergone a drastic shearing down from its original ample proportions before it was re-engraved. The probable extent of the former limits is shown by the dotted lines.

¹ See Plate III.

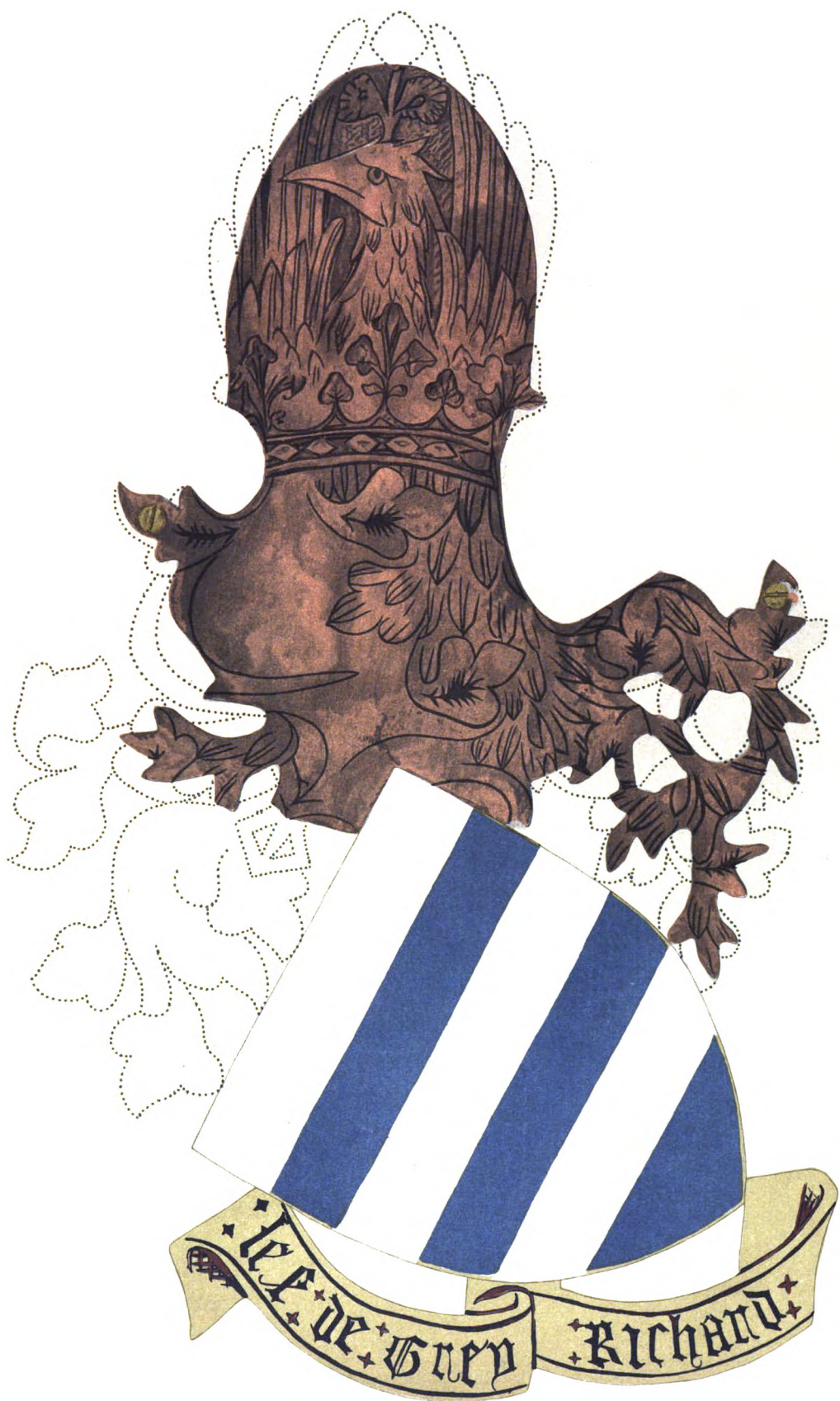


PLATE XXII

Plate XXIII

SIR HUGH BURNELL, LORD BURNELL, K.G. 1406-1420

Now in the sixteenth stall, on the Prince's side of the quire.¹ A cut-out plate representing the shield, which is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gold a saltire engrailed sable* (for Botetourt); 2 and 3, *silver a crowned lion sable and a bordure azure* (for Burnell), with gilded helm with black and white ermine-lined mantle, surmounted by the crest, *a silver fan-shaped object with gilded beaded ribs and borders and gold tassels*. Attached to the lower side of the shield is a scroll inscribed in black letter, with red sprigs for stops:

le syre de burnell hugh

The helm and crest, and the lions on the shield, are all turned to the sinister to face the high altar. On the Knight's seal the Botetourt arms occupy the second and third quarters; it may be, therefore, that the whole shield is to be considered as reversed in the plate.

Sir Hugh Burnell was son and heir of Nicholas lord Burnell, who died in January, 1382-3. He was governor of Bridgnorth Castle in 1386, and one of the lords who received the abdication of Richard II. in the Tower in 1399. In 1404 he became governor of Montgomery Castle, and in 1406 was created Knight of the Garter. He sat in parliament as lord Burnell from 1383 to his death in 1420. Hugh lord Burnell was thrice married: firstly, to Philippa, daughter of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk; secondly, to Joyce, *suo jure* baroness Botetourt; and thirdly, to Joan, daughter of John lord Devereux, dowager baroness Fitzwalter. He quartered the arms of Botetourt on his marriage with his second wife in 1386.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF HUGH LORD BURNELL

¹ It is temporarily placed, for lack of room, in the next stall eastwards.



PLATE XXIII

Plate XXIV

SIR GILBERT TALBOT, LORD TALBOT, K.G. 1407-8—1419

Now in the fifth stall, on the south or Sovereign's side of the chapel. A cut-out plate with the shield of arms, *gules a lion and a bordure engrailed gold*, with silver helm, garnished gold and covered by a red ermine-lined mantling with gold branches, surmounted by the crest, *a gold lion standing on a cap of estate gules turned up ermine*. On a scroll in base is inscribed in black letter :

: le f' de . talbot Gilbert :

Sir Gilbert Talbot was son and heir of Richard lord Talbot, and Ankaret daughter and sole heir of John lord Strange of Blackmere. He was thirteen years old when his father died in 1396, and on coming of age in 1404 was summoned to parliament as Lord Talbot. In 1407 he defeated the insurgent Welsh in Glamorganshire, and was shortly after created Knight of the Garter. In 1413 on the death of his mother he became Lord Strange of Blackmere. He distinguished himself in the French wars, and in 1417 was made captain-general of the marches of Normandy. He married Beatrix, a lady probably of the Portuguese family of Pinto, but died without male issue in 1419, leaving Ankaret his only daughter and heir, and by inheritance baroness Strange of Blackmere and baroness Talbot.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

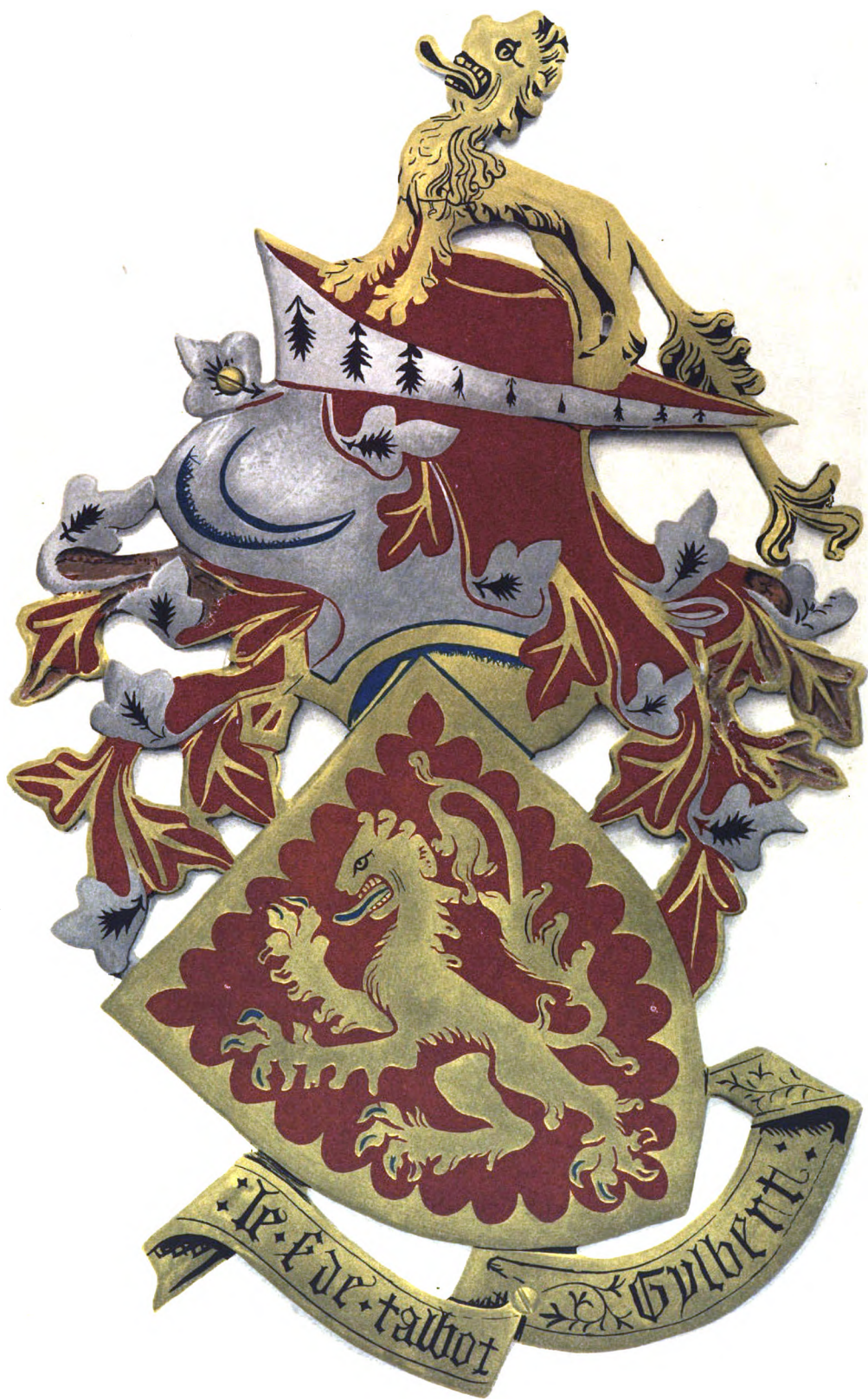


Plate XXV

SIR JOHN CORNWALL, LORD FANHOPE,
K.G. 1409-10-1443

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A cut-out plate representing the arms, *ermine a lion gules crowned gold with a gold star on his shoulder and a bordure engrailed sable bezanty* with gold helm and a red mantling with gold branches and silver lining with red branches, surmounted by the crest, *a lion gules with a gold star on his shoulder standing on a cap of estate gules turned up silver*. In base is a gilded scroll inscribed :

Mont' : John : de Cornewapth

Sir John Cornwall was son and heir of Sir John Cornwall by a niece of the Duke of Brittany, and descended from an illegitimate son of Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans. His arms are therefore those of the Earl of Cornwall duly differenced, with an ermine field derived from the arms of the dukes of Brittany. For his prowess in a tournament at York in 1400 Sir John Cornwall obtained in marriage Elizabeth, the King's sister, daughter of John of Gaunt and widow of John Holland duke of Exeter. In 1409-10 he was created a Knight of the Garter. He took part in the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and on the departure of the King for England was left there in high command. In 1433 he was created Baron of Fanhope in Hereford, and in 1442 Baron of Milbroke in Bedfordshire. He died in 1443 without legitimate issue, when all his honours became extinct.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEALS OF SIR JOHN CORNWALL, LORD FANHOPE AND MILBROKE



PLATE XXV

Plate XXVI

SIR HUGH STAFFORD, LORD BOURCHIER,
K.G. 1418 OR 1419-1420

Now in the twentieth stall, on the north or Prince's side. A cut-out plate representing the arms, which are *quarterly* : 1 and 4, *gold a chevron gules and a mullet sable on the chevron* (for Stafford) ; 2 and 3, *silver a cross engrailed gules and four water bougets sable* (for Bouchier), with silver helm, covered with a black mantle lined with ermine, and surmounted by the crest, *a swan's head and wings coming out of a gold crown*. On a gilt scroll attached to the lower edge of the shield is inscribed :

le . l' de . Bourr' hugh . de Stafford

The helm and crest are turned to the sinister, so as to face the high altar. The crest is of silver filled in with black, and from the hue of the mantle is perhaps intended to represent a black swan.

Sir Hugh Stafford was fifth and youngest son of Hugh Stafford, earl of Stafford, and Philippa daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. He married in 1410 Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Bartholomew lord Bouchier and *suo jure* Baroness Bouchier, and was summoned to parliament in 1411 *jure uxoris* as Lord Bouchier. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1418 or 1419, while serving with King Henry V. in Normandy, but died without issue in 1420. In right of his wife he quartered the arms of Bouchier with those of Stafford.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

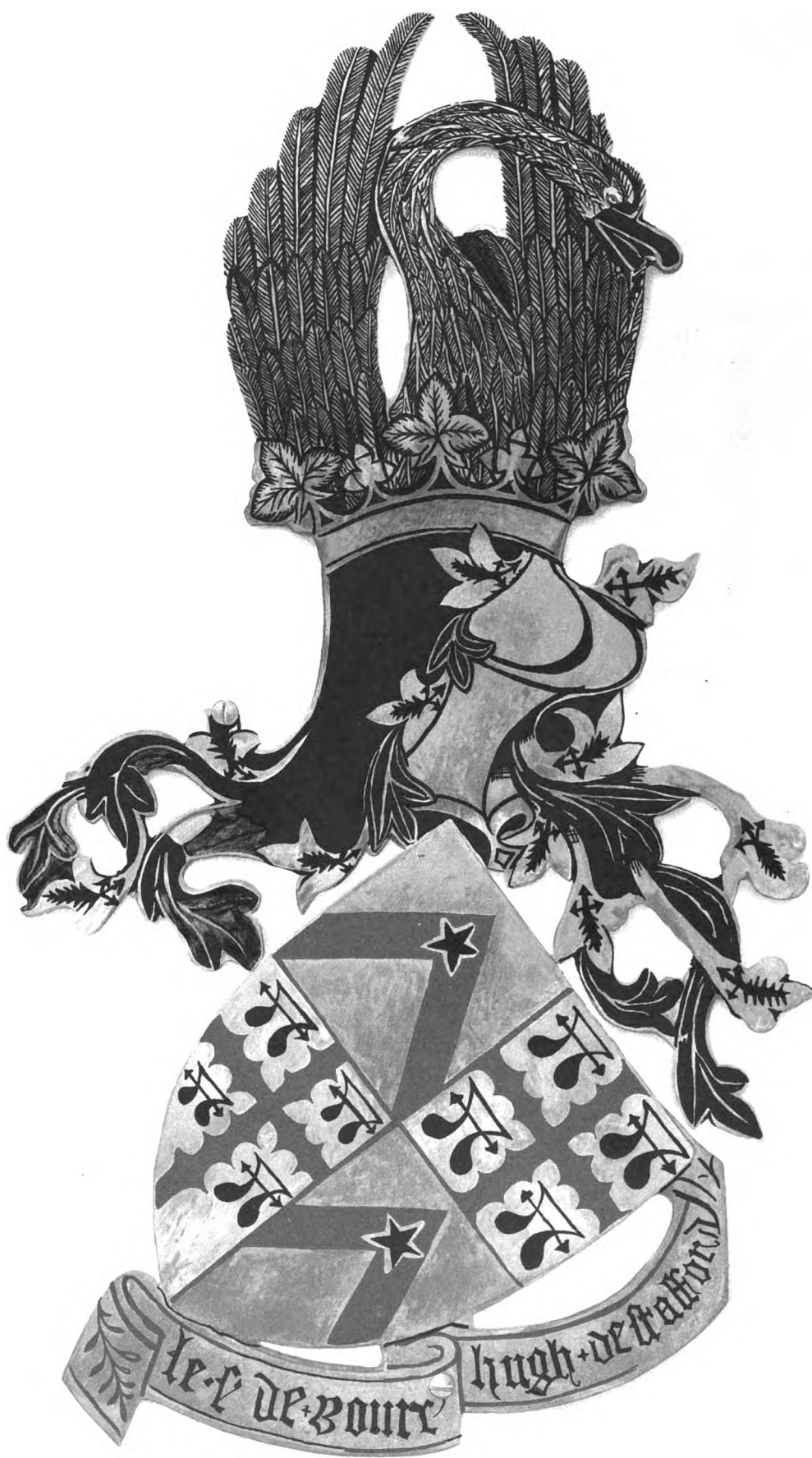


PLATE XXVI

Plate XXVII

PALIMPSEST REVERSE OF HUGH LORD BOURCHIER'S PLATE

ON examining the plate of Hugh lord Bouchier it will be found that, like the plates of Sir Neel Loryng¹ and Richard lord Grey of Codnor,² it was originally made for a stall on the south side of the chapel. As in the case of the plates in question, it was converted into a plate with the helm and crest turned to the sinister by separating its three component parts, and reuniting them in new positions after re-engraving a new helm and crest on the reverse of the former.

The original mantling and helm have been somewhat mutilated, as in Sir Richard Grey's plate, but the crest, like Sir Neel Loryng's, has escaped injury. It also represents a swan's head and neck and wings, drawn with equal boldness to the other, but in a different manner. In this case the swan was undoubtedly silver, with black lines and a red beak. It issues from a crown, once gilt, which differs from the later one in being of oak instead of strawberry leaves, thus showing that the pattern of the crown was a matter of no moment. Besides the traces of enamel already noted there are some remains of blue on the helm, but none in the mantling. The gilding of the crown has been carefully scraped off.

The old helm and crest are shown in the accompanying illustration, with the shield and scroll added in their former positions. The dotted lines indicate the probable proportions of the plate before mutilation.

¹ See Plate III.

² See Plates XXI and XXII.

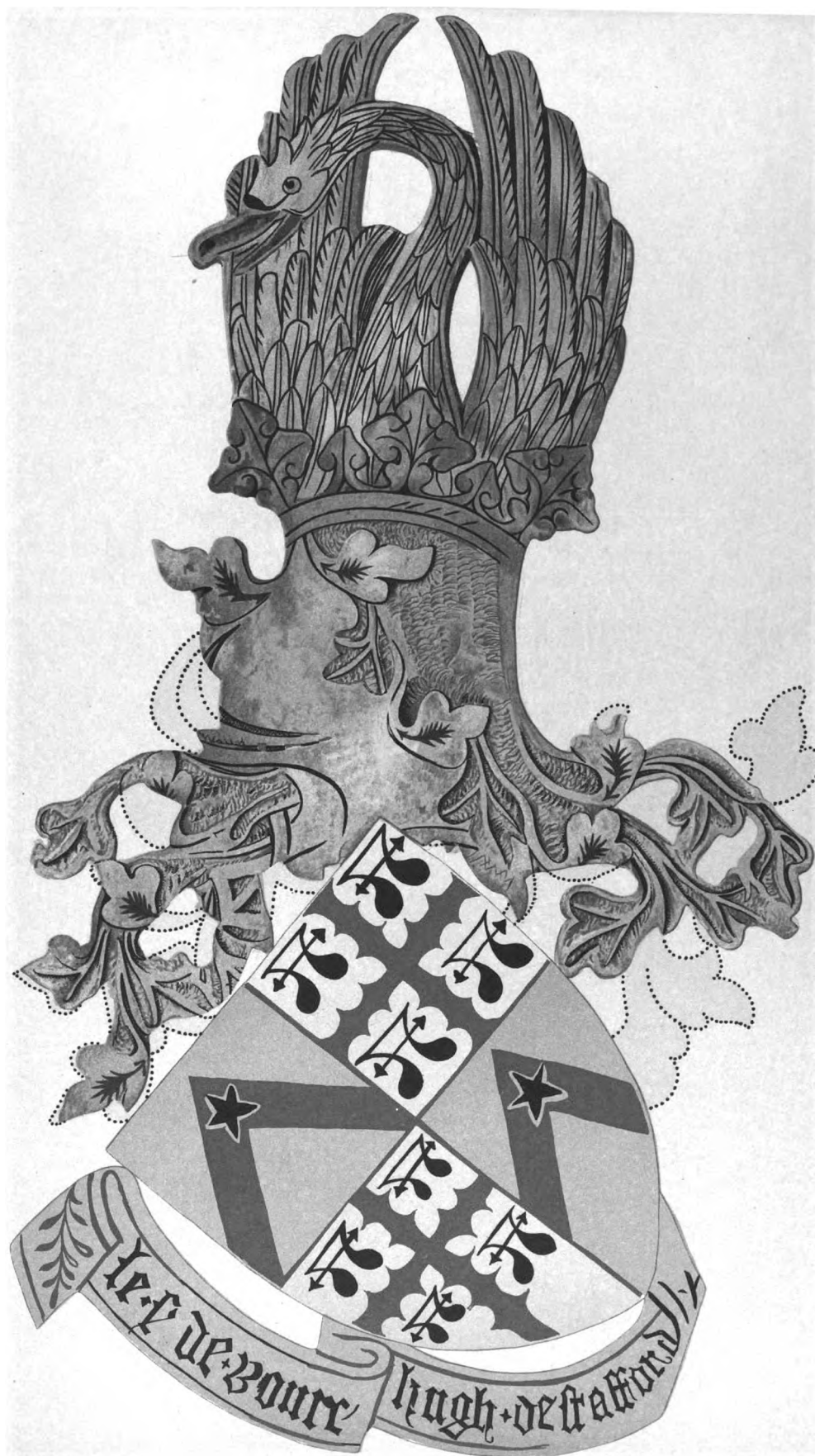


PLATE XXVII

Plate XXVIII

SIR JOHN GREY, EARL OF TANKERVILLE, c. 1419-1421.

Now in the fifth stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate representing the shield of arms, *gules a lion and a bordure engrailed silver*, with gilded helm and mantling, partly white and partly red with gold sprigs and margins and ermine lining, and crest, *on a torse vert, gules, and silver a ram's head silver the horns gold*. On a gilt scroll attached to the shield is the Knight's name :

Monf' : Johñ Grey

with red sprigs and stops.

Sir John Grey was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, knight, and Katharine, daughter of John lord Mowbray. He distinguished himself greatly in the French wars, and in January, 1418-19, was created earl of Tankerville in Normandy. He was appointed hereditary grand chamberlain of Normandy, captain of Maunt and governor of Tournay. In or about 1419 he was created Knight of the Garter. The earl of Tankerville married Joan, daughter and coheir of Edward lord Charleton of Powis, who died in March, 1420-1, and became in her right lord of Powis. He was killed, however, at the battle of Beaugé only eight days after the death of his father-in-law, so did not live to enjoy the honour long.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE XXVIII

Plate XXIX

SIR LEWIS ROBESSART, LORD BOURCHIER, K.G. c. 1421-1431

Now in the sixteenth stall, on the south side of the chapel.¹ A very fine and gorgeous cut-out plate, in excellent preservation.² The shield of arms is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *vert a lion gold wounded in the shoulder* (for Robessart); 2 and 3, *silver a cross engrailed gules and four water bougets sable* (for Bourchier). The helm is gilded with blue sight, and the mantling bluish-green sown with bezants and lined silver. The crest is *on a torse azure, gold, and sable, a soldan's head silver, with blue hair and tasselled pigtail, and a gold crown with red cap with a Katharine wheel atop of gold and vert*. The ball of the tassel on the pigtail is blue with silver plates. Attached to the lower edge of the shield is a narrow gilt scroll inscribed in black lettering with red sprigs for stops:

l' + lowes robeffart le l' bourgchier

The singular crest is represented in precisely the same way on the Knight's monument in the abbey church of Westminster, and between two water bougets on his signet. It is perhaps allusive of the spiritual triumph of St. Katharine over the tyrant Maximian.

Sir Lewis Robessart was the second son of Sir Canon Robessart, a knight of Hainault, and a great commander under Edward III. He was appointed standard bearer to Henry V., with whom he was a great favourite, and in 1421 was created Knight of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bourchier, and *suo jure* baroness Bourchier. This lady married, first, Sir Hugh Stafford, K.G.,³ and after his death in 1420 Sir Lewis Robessart, each of whom in turn became *jure uxoris* lord Bourchier.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ This plate is temporarily fixed, for want of room, in the next stall eastwards.

² The average thickness is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, but the crest is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.

³ See Plate XXVI.



SIGNET OF LEWIS
LORD BOURCHIER



PLATE XXIX

Plate XXX

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY, DUKE OF NORFOLK AND EARL MARSHAL, K.G. 1421-1432

Now in the fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side of the chapel. A cut-out plate representing the arms, *gules three leopards gold and a label silver*, with a silver helm garnished gold and covered with a red ermine-lined mantle, and surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate gules turned-up ermine a leopard gold crowned silver*. On a gilded scroll attached to the lower edge of the shield is inscribed :

le . Count : Marshall' : Johñ

The red enamel on the right hand side of the plate has been partly destroyed.

Sir John Mowbray was the second son of Thomas Mowbray, duke and earl of Norfolk, earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal, and Elizabeth daughter of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, relict of William lord Montacute. He succeeded his brother Thomas duke and earl of Norfolk, who died without issue in 1405, as Earl of Nottingham, etc. but his claim to be Duke of Norfolk was not allowed until 1424. Meanwhile he was usually known as Earl Marshal, as on his stall plate. He took a prominent part in the wars with France, and was governor of several towns in that kingdom. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1421, and in 1422 a privy councillor and one of the councillors of the Regency. He was bearer of the second sceptre at the coronation of the queen consort in 1421, and served as Earl Marshal at the coronation of Henry VI. He married Katharine daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, and died in 1432 at Epworth in Lincolnshire and was buried in the Charterhouse there.

The right to bear a crest so closely resembling that of the Sovereign was conferred upon Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal and of Nottingham, father of Sir John Mowbray, by letters patent of Richard II. in 1393-4. The following is the text of the grant :

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus et fidelis consanguineus noster Thomas comes Marescallus et Notynghamie habeat justum Titulum hæreditarium ad portandum pro cresta sua unum Leopardum de auro cum uno Labello albo, qui de jure esset cresta filii nostri primogeniti, si quem procreassemus. Nos ea consideratione concessimus pro Nobis et hæredibus nostris eidem Thomæ et heredibus suis quod ipsi pro differentia in ea parte deferre possint et deferant unum Leopardum et in loco labelli unam coronam de argento absque impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum supradictorum. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westm. duodecimo die Januarii.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

[Pat. Rot. 17 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 2.]

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ T. Rymer, *Fœdera* (ed. 1728), vii. 763.



PLATE XXX

Plate XXXI

SIR HUGH COURTENAY, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS,

OB. 1349

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the south side of the quire. A small cut-out plate, in perfect condition, with the shield of arms, *gold three roundels gules and a label azure of three points having on each three annulets silver*, and a silver helm covered with a mantling of silver feathers with gold tassels. The crest is *a bush of feathers silver issuing out of a gold crown*. On a narrow gilt strip attached to the base of the shield is inscribed :

mont' hugh de Courteney p'me' fondeur

Sir Hugh Courtenay was son and heir of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex. He attended the King in his expedition to France in 1346, was at the siege of Calais in 1347, and late in the same year distinguished himself in a tournament at Eltham. On the foundation of the Order of the Garter in 1348 he was made one of the first Founders. He died, in his father's lifetime, in 1349, and was buried at Ford Abbey, Devon.

Sir Hugh Courtenay's stall plate is one of four for which a charge of 28s. is entered in the accounts of the treasurer of the college of Windsor for 1422-3.¹

¹ See Introduction, p. 9.



mon & hugh de Courteney p iur & oiden

Plate XXXII

SIR REGINALD COBHAM, LORD COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH,
K.G. c. 1352-1361

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A quadrangular plate of gilt copper, with dagged edges, on which are represented the arms, *gules on a chevron gold three estoiles sable*, with silver helm garnished gold with a black mantling lined with red, and crest, *a soldan's head with a gold wreath*. On a scroll below is inscribed :

+ sir Regnald Cobham

with sprigs for stops.

Like all the plates of Groups I. and III. which are on the north side of the chapel, the helm and crest face to the sinister, that is, towards the high altar. It will be seen that the rivets down the side of the helm are in the form of stars, as in the arms.

Sir Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough in the parish of Lingfield, co. Surrey, was son and heir of Sir Reginald Cobham, of Orkesden and Eynesford, co. Kent. He greatly distinguished himself in nearly all the battles in France and Flanders between 1327 and 1360, and was one of the three Knights to whom the charge of Edward prince of Wales was committed at Cressy. He was marshal of the Prince's army at Poitiers in 1356, and was employed in various embassies to Brabant, to the Pope, etc. He was summoned to parliament as Lord Cobham from 1342 to 1360, and in 1344 was made admiral of the fleet. In or shortly after 1352 he was made Knight of the Garter. Sir Reginald Cobham married Joan, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley. He died in 1361, and was buried in Lingfield church, where his monument and effigy remain.¹

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ For the foregoing particulars we are chiefly indebted to *The Complete Peerage* by G.E.C. (ii. 322). For further notices of the Knight and his family, see a paper by Mr. John Wickham Flower on "Notices of the family of Cobham of Sterborough Castle, Lingfield, Surrey," in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, ii. 115-194.



PLATE XXXII

Plate XXXIII

SIR JOHN SULLY, K.G. c. 1361–c. 1388

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the Prince's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with dagged edges, bearing the shield, *ermine four bars gules*, with silver helm garnished gold and scanty red mantling lined with ermine, and the crest, *a pair of horns gules*, which rise directly from the helm. On a scroll in base is engraved, with leaves for stops:

Sir John Sully

The spelling of the surname is of course an error. As in the other two plates of the group,¹ all of which are on the north side of the quire, the helm and crest are turned to the sinister so as to face the high altar.

Sir John Sully appears to have descended from a younger branch of the family of Sully of Iddesleigh, co. Devon. The records of his military career begin in 1315, when he was summoned to serve the King with horse and arms against the Scots. He was at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and at the taking of Berwick a few months later. In 1338 he was in France with the earl of Salisbury, and took part in the battle of Crécy. In 1350 he was with the King in the great sea-fight when the Spaniards were defeated at Espagnols-sur-mere. In 1355 and 1356 Sully was with the Prince of Wales in Gascony, and in or about 1361 he was created Knight of the Garter. He again accompanied the Prince to Gascony in 1365, and in 1367, in spite of his age, was at the battle of Najara. In 1387 Sir John Sully gave evidence in favour of Sir Richard Scrope in the famous suit of Scrope v. Grosvenor, but his depositions were taken by commission at his house at Iddesleigh on account of his great age, he being then one hundred and five years old, and consequent inability to travel. He appears to have died soon afterwards.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ Plates XXXII. and XXXIV.



PLATE XXVII

Plate XXXIV

SIR RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, K.G. 1403-1439

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A thick oblong plate of gilded copper, with dagged edges and slightly convex surface. The arms are *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gules a fess and six cross-crosslets gold* (for Beauchamp); 2 and 3, *cheeky gold and azure a chevron ermine* (for Newburgh); with an escutcheon of pretence *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gold three chevrons gules* (for Clare); 2 and 3, *quarterly silver and gules, the gules fretty gold, a bend sable* (for Despencer). The helm is silver garnished and buckled gold, and the crest, *out of a crown gules a swan's head feathered silver with gold quills and beaked purple*. The mantling is of silver feathers, as if in continuation of the swan's head, with purple lining. On a scroll in base is inscribed in black lettering, with sprigs for stops :

le route de warrewyk'

The helm and crest are turned so as to face the high altar.

Sir Richard Beauchamp was the only son and heir of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick,¹ and Margaret, daughter of William lord Ferrers of Groby. He was created a Knight of the Bath when he was only eighteen at the coronation of Henry IV., and succeeded his father as earl of Warwick in 1401. In 1403 he distinguished himself by capturing the banner of Owen Glendwr, and in the same year he fought against the rebels at Shrewsbury, and was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1410 he was elected a privy councillor, and was lord high steward at the coronation of Henry V. in 1413. He served on various important embassies abroad, and from 1414 to 1428 was captain of Calais and governor of Picardy. In 1421 he was created earl of Albemarle, in 1423 was made captain of the city of Rouen, and in 1426 lieutenant-general for the field in Normandy, Anjou, etc. From 1428 to 1435 the earl of Warwick was tutor and governor to the young king Henry VI. In 1437 he was made lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy, but died at Rouen in April, 1439. His body was buried in the Beauchamp chapel in St. Mary's church, Warwick, where his sumptuous marble tomb with his effigy in gilt latten still remains. Richard earl of Warwick married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and secondly Isabel, only surviving sister and heir of Richard le Despencer and daughter of Thomas lord le Despencer and earl of Gloucester, widow of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester.

Date of the plate, after the earl's second marriage in 1423.



SEAL OF SIR RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK AND ALBEMARLE, LORD DESPENCER

¹ See Plate XLI.



PLATE XXXIV

Plate XXXV

SIR JOHN DE LISLE, LORD LISLE OF ROUGEMONT,
ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS, *ob.* 1356

Now in the ninth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A small quadrangular plate of gilt copper, bearing the arms, *gold a fess and two chevrons sable*, with silver helm, garnished gold, and covered by a silver mantling with red lining branched with gold, and surmounted by the crest, *a silver millstone picked sable, the millrind gold*. Across the bottom of the plate is a scroll inscribed :

mont' . Johā . lyle . p'm' . found'

This distinguished Knight was son, or more probably grandson, of Robert de Insula or de Lisle, of Rougemont and Cameldon, now Campton, in Bedfordshire, summoned to parliament as lord Lisle in 1311, etc. John de Lisle was granted the manor of Harewood at the early age of seventeen to enable him to serve the King in his wars, in which he afterwards won such fame. He was summoned to parliament as lord Lisle of Rougemont from 1350 onwards. He married one Maud, and died in 1362, leaving a son and heir, Robert, who succeeded him, and other issue.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



Plate XXXVI

SIR RICHARD DE LA VACHE, K.G. c. 1355-1366

Now in the ninth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A narrow quadrangular plate of gilded copper with the arms, *gules three silver lions crowned gold, with a gold annulet pierced azure for difference*, with a silver helm garnished gold and covered with a silver mantle with red lining branched with gold, and crest, *a cow's foot ermine the hoof gold*. On a scroll in base is inscribed:

Mounf' t' Richard le vache

Sir Richard de la Vache seems to have belonged to a family of Gascon origin settled in England. He was evidently high in the confidence of Edward III., and was one of the knights to whom the King addressed letters missive in 1347, bidding him and others to hasten to his side when the whole array of "our enemies of France" had set themselves against him for battle.¹ In or about 1355 he was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1361 Sir Richard de la Vache was appointed constable of the Tower of London for life, and in the following year, as well as in 1364, had a protection to pass into parts beyond seas.² He appears to have died early in 1366. The name of his wife is unknown, but he left a son, Sir Philip de la Vache, who also became a Knight of the Garter.³

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ Rymer, *Fædera*, v. 562.

² Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 106.

³ See Plate XIX.



Plate XXXVII

SIR EDWARD CHERLETON, LORD CHERLETON OF POWYS,
K.G. 1406-7—1420-1

Now in the ninth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A small quadrangular plate, all gilt, with a shield of arms, *gold a lion gules*, and gold helm with a parti-coloured mantling, gules on the left side and sable on the right, with gold sprays and ermine lining. The crest, which rises from a large red and black torse, is *two lion's legs embowed gules, each having on the outer side three fleurs-de-lis silver with the pomels gold*. On a scroll in base is inscribed :

le . f' . de . powes : Edward'

Sir Edward Cherleton was brother and heir of John lord Cherleton, and son of John lord Cherleton of Powys, who died in 1374. His mother was Joan, daughter of Ralph earl of Stafford. He succeeded his brother, who died without issue in 1401, as lord Cherleton of Powys. In 1404 he was appointed one of the commissioners to enforce the ordinances touching the wars in the counties of Hereford and Salop. In 1406 he was recommended by Parliament to the King for his good and faithful services, and before the close of the year was created Knight of the Garter. He suffered considerable loss through the rebellion of Owen Glendwr in 1410. In 1417 he was again recommended to the King by Parliament "a cause de sa bon et effectuel diligence q'il avoit mis touchant la prise de Sire John Oldcastell, Heretik, et Traitour a Dieu, et a Roy ; et de les grandes labour et costages q'il avoit auxi touchant l'amesner du dit Traitour a Loundres ; et q'il fur ceo puisse avoir le reguarde, quell le Roy avoit grantee par sa generall Proclamation a cely qi prendroit le dit John, et savement amesneroit a Roi, ou a son conseil."¹

Edward lord Cherleton married, firstly, Eleanor, dowager countess of March, and daughter of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone, co. Glouc. He died without male issue March 14, 1420-1.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ *Rolls of Parliament*, iv. 111.



Plate XXXVIII

SIR HERTONG VON CLUX, K.G. 1421-1445 OR 1446

Now in the ninth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A small quadrangular plate of gilded copper bearing a shield of the Knight's arms: *silver a vine branch sable in bend*, with a gilded helm covered by an ermine-lined mantle party red and blue, surmounted by the crest, *a bush of silver and black feathers coming out of a gold crown*. In base is a scroll inscribed:

monf heer tanke clux

with sprigs for stops. The last word was omitted from the plate by the engraver, and is engraved on a separate strip of metal.

The earliest notice of Sir Hertong von Clux seems to be in 1401, when Henry IV. granted him an annuity of £40 to maintain his position as a Knight, a dignity he had received when with the King in Scotland. This grant was confirmed by Henry V. in 1413 for his services in Wales and elsewhere, from the farm of the alien priory of Pembroke. In 1410-11 he was appointed one of a commission to treat for an alliance with Sigismund king of Hungary, and again in 1416 to treat for an alliance with Alphonso king of Aragan. In the same year he engaged to serve the King with forty men at arms and eighty archers in his voyage over sea. In 1421 he was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1440 he was again appointed one of a commission to ask the King of the Romans to renew the treaty and friendship made with the late Emperor Sigismund. Sir Hertong von Clux appears to have died in 1445 or 1446, since on 12th May of the latter year John de Foix, captal de Buch and earl of Kendal, was created Knight of the Garter in his stead.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



Plate XXXIX

SIR MILES STAPLETON, ONE OF THE FIRST FOUNDERS,
OB. 1364

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south side of the quire. A small and thin quadrangular plate of gilt copper bearing a shield of the knight's arms, *silver a lion sable*, and a gilt helm covered with a black mantling lined red with gold branches, surmounted by the crest, *a soldan's head sable with an azure twist about the brows*. In base is a scroll inscribed :

l' milez de stapulton p'm' fond'

Sir Miles Stapleton was eldest son and heir of Sir Gilbert Stapleton of Bedale, co. Yorks, second son of Miles lord Stapleton. His mother was Agnes, daughter and coheir of Bryan Fitzalan lord Fitzalan of Bedale. At his father's death in 1321 he was only a child, but some twenty years later he began his military career in France, and in the campaign of 1346 he was at the siege of Calais and at Crécy. In 1348 he was chosen one of the first Founders of the Order of the Garter. Sir Miles died in 1364 at the early age of 44, after an active life, most of which was spent on foreign service.¹ He was twice married, but the name of his first wife seems to be unknown. His second wife was Joan, daughter and coheir of Oliver, lord of Ingham. They were the founders in 1360 of a House or College of Trinitarians at Ingham, in Norfolk, and before the high altar of the church Sir Miles Stapleton was buried. An engraving of the monumental brass of the knight and his lady, now lost, is given by Gough in his *Sepulchral Monuments*.²

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.

¹ For further details see a paper on "The Stapletons of Yorkshire," by H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, viii. 226-235.

² Vol. i. part ii. 120.



PLATE XXXIX

Plate XL

SIR HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD, ESSEX, AND NORTHAMPTON, K.G. 1365—1372-3

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south or Sovereign's side. A small and thin quadrangular plate of gilded copper, with the arms, *azure a bend silver cotised gold between six gold lions*, gilt helm with red mantling branched gold and lined ermine, and crest, *on a cap of estate a leopard gold crowned gules*. On a silvered scroll in base is inscribed :

: le Counte de herford & frey

Sir Humphrey de Bohun was son and heir of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, and nephew and heir of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and earl of Essex. By the death of his father in 1360, and of his uncle in 1361, he succeeded to all three earldoms as well as the office of hereditary constable. Earl Humphrey served the King as ambassador in many important matters, and in 1365 was created Knight of the Garter. He married Joan, daughter of Richard Fitzalan earl of Arundel, and died without male issue in January, 1372-3, at the early age of 31, when all his honours reverted to the Crown.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD,
ESSEX, AND NORTHAMPTON



PLATE XL

Plate XLI

SIR THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, K.G. 1373-1401

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south side of the quire. A small quadrangular gilt plate, with a shield of the arms of Beauchamp, *gules a fess and six cross-crosslets gold*, and gilt helm, covered with silver feathered mantling lined with red with gold branches, and surmounted by the crest, a *silver swan's head with red beak, issuing from a red crown*. In base is a scroll inscribed :

le 1^r De Warwike Thomas

Sir Thomas Beauchamp was the second, but first surviving, son and heir male of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, one of the first Founders of the Order of the Garter. He was knighted in 1354, and succeeded his father as Earl of Warwick in 1369. In 1372 he was with John of Gaunt in the French campaign as captain of 100 men at arms and 140 archers, and was created K.G. early in 1373. He was joint ambassador to Scotland in 1376, and at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377 he bore the third sword. He was shortly afterwards made admiral of the north. In 1396 Warwick was imprisoned for treason, and all his honours and estates forfeited; and although he was banished for a time to the Isle of Man, he was not finally liberated till the accession of Henry IV. in 1399, when he was restored. At that King's coronation he again carried the third sword. He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Ferrers of Groby, and died in 1401, leaving Richard his only son and heir. Thomas earl of Warwick was buried in Warwick church, where a beautiful brass, now sadly injured by corrosion, exists as his monument.¹

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK

¹ An engraving of it in an uninjured state is given in J. G. and L. A. B. Waller's *Monumental Brasses*.



PLATE XLJ

Plate XLII

SIR THOMAS ERPYNHAM, K.G. c. 1401-1428

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A small quadrangular gilt plate, with arms, *vert an inescutcheon and an orle of martlets silver*, gilt helm with blue sight and silver feathered mantling with red lining and with gold branches, surmounted by the crest, which is *a bush of silver feathers issuing from a red coronet with gold jewels*. On a scroll in base is inscribed :

Mont' thomas Erpyngham

Sir Thomas Erpyngham was the son of Sir John de Erpyngham of Erpyngham, in Norfolk. In 1379 he had protection in the retinue of William de Montacute earl of Salisbury and captain of Calais, and in 1385 a like protection in accompanying prince John of Gaunt into Spain. In 1399 he was made chamberlain of the household to Henry IV., whom he had helped to place on the throne, a baron of the Cinque Ports, and warden of Dover Castle. In 1400 Sir Thomas was made constable of the Castles of Dover and Framlingham, and shortly afterwards was appointed one of the guardians of the King's son Thomas of Lancaster, his lieutenant in Ireland, and created Knight of the Garter. In 1404 letters patent were issued authorizing him to perform all things belonging to the office of marshal of England. In 1407 Sir Thomas Erpyngham was one of the commissioners to treat with France for redress of injuries, and again later in the year to treat for peace. In 1414 he was with Henry V. at the siege of Harfleur, and also fought at Agincourt. In 1415, when steward of the King's household, he was sent with the Bishop of Norwich as ambassador to France. Sir Thomas Erpyngham was twice married : firstly, to Joan Walton, who died in 1404 ; and secondly to Joan daughter of Sir William Clopton. He died at an advanced age in 1428, and was buried on the north side of the presbytery of the cathedral church of Norwich.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE XLII

Plate XLIII

SIR EDMUND PLANTAGENET, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE AND FIRST DUKE OF YORK, K.G. 1361-1402

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the south side of the quire. A thick quadrangular plate, very slightly convex, in perfect preservation. It bears on a field *paly of silver vert and sable* a shield of arms, *France modern and England quarterly with a silver label of three points and on each three roundles gules*, with silver helm garnished gold and covered with a red mantling lined ermine with dagged edges and gold tassels. The crest is *a crowned leopard gold with a label about his neck as in the arms, on a cap of estate gules turned-up ermine*. Across the bottom of the plate is inscribed on a narrow gilt panel, in black letters with red stops :

. le . duc . de . york . edmōd

The posthumous date of the plate, which was made in 1422 or 1423,¹ accounts for the French quarters being charged with three fleurs-de-lis only. As the duke's seal shows, he actually bore France-ancient quartered with the English leopards, like his royal father.

Edmund of Langley, as he was called, from his birthplace, King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, was the fifth son of king Edward III. and queen Philippa of Hainault. He was born in 1341 and began his military career in 1359, when he accompanied his father and brothers in the expedition against France. In 1361 he was created Knight of the Garter, and in 1362 earl of Cambridge. He took part in the expedition against Spain in 1367, and in 1369 was commander of the forces for Aquitaine. In 1372 Edmund married Isabel of Castile, daughter of Peter the Cruel. On the death of his father in 1377 he was one of the council of regency at the accession of Richard II., and at the coronation bore the sceptre with the dove. In 1381 he set forth as chief captain of the army in Portugal, and in 1385 took part in the expedition against Scotland. The same year he was created first Duke of York. His wife Isabel having died in 1392, Edmund again married in 1393, his second wife being a girl of thirteen, Joan, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. The Duke of York himself died in 1402 and was buried in the church of the Blackfriars at King's Langley under a tomb of alabaster. This was afterwards removed into the parish church, where the remains of it, with a fine array of sculptured shields, still exist.



SEAL OF EDMUND OF LANGLY DUKE OF YORK

¹ See Introduction, p. 9.



PLATE XLIII

Plate XLIV

SIR JOHN PLANTAGENET OF LANCASTER, EARL OF KENDAL AND DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G. c. 1402-1435

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A quadrangular and convex plate of copper with the field *party indented silver and azure*, bearing the arms, which are *France modern and England quarterly with a label of five points, two of Brittany, three of France*, with silver helm with gilded buckle and a scalloped red mantle lined ermine with gold tassels. The crest is *a crowned leopard gold with a label as in the arms about his neck, on a cap of estate*. On a gilded panel across the bottom of the plate is engraved :

John fitz de Roy Duc de Bedford.

Owing to imperfect fusion the blue enamel has a beautiful mottled appearance.

Sir John Plantagenet was the third son of king Henry IV., by his first wife Mary daughter and coheir of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford, and was born in 1389. He was created Knight of the Bath in 1399, and Knight of the Garter about 1402, and in 1403 was made constable of England. He was warden of the east marches and captain of Berwick from 1403 to 1414, and joint ambassador to Scotland in 1411. In May 1414 he was created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Bedford, and in November of the same year Earl of Richmond. In 1415 and again in 1417 and 1421 he was appointed guardian and in 1422 protector of the kingdom during the absence of Henry V. in France. On the accession of Henry VI. he was made in September 1422 regent of France, and in 1424 commanded the English and Burgundian forces at the bloody battle of Verneuil. He was twice married : (1) to Anne daughter of John duke of Burgundy, and (2) to Jaquetta daughter of Peter de Luxembourg count de St. Pol. He died without issue in 1435, when all his honours became extinct.

The duke of Bedford's stall plate is one of four, the purchase of which is entered in the treasurer's account roll of the College of Windsor for 1422-3.¹ It is far superior in design and execution to two of the other plates, those of the Duke of York² and the Duke of Exeter,³ but seems to be the work of the same engraver as Sir Hugh Courtenay's plate.⁴



SEALS OF JOHN EARL OF KENDAL AND DUKE OF BEDFORD

¹ See Introduction, p. 9.

² See Plate XLIII.

³ See Plate XLV.

⁴ See Plate XXXI.



Plate XLV

SIR THOMAS BEAUFORT, EARL OF DORSET AND DUKE OF EXETER, K.G. 1400-1426

Now in the twelfth stall, on the Prince's side. A thick and somewhat convex quadrangular plate of copper, with a black ground and narrow gold border. It bears the arms, *France modern and England quarterly with a bordure gobony ermine and azure*, with silver helm with red mantling with gold lining and tassels, surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate a crowned leopard gold with a collar gobony of ermine¹ and azure*. There is no title.

Sir Thomas Beaufort was the youngest of the three illegitimate sons of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Katharine Roelt, who were legitimated in 1397. He was born about 1377, and in 1400 was created Knight of the Garter. He was captain of Calais from 1400 to 1403 and in 1406, and made admiral of England in 1409. In the same year he was made a privy councillor, and from 1410 to 1412 was lord chancellor. Sir Thomas Beaufort was created Earl of Dorset in 1411 and Duke of Exeter in 1416, when lieutenant of the duchy of Normandy. In 1418 he was created Count of Harcourt in Normandy and made a councillor of the Regency in 1422. He married Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Nevill of Hornby, but died without issue in 1426, when all his honours became extinct. He was buried beside his wife, who predeceased him, in the abbey church of St. Edmund at Bury.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1422.²



SEAL OF SIR THOMAS BEAUFORT
AS DUKE OF EXETER.



SEAL OF THOMAS DUKE OF EXETER
AS ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.

¹ The metal of this has been gilded in error.

² See Introduction p. 9.



PLATE XLV

Plate XLVI

SIR PETER COURTENAY, K.G. 1388-1405

Now in the tenth stall, on the Prince's side. A small quadrangular plate, representing a banner of the Knight's arms : *gold three roundels gules a label azure with three annulets silver on each of the three points.*

Sir Peter Courtenay was the fifth son of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and Margaret daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and brother of Sir Hugh Courtenay, one of the first founders of the Order of the Garter.¹ He was knighted by the Prince of Wales in 1367 at Vittoria, before the battle of Najara, in which he greatly distinguished himself. In 1377 he and his brother Philip, as commanders in a naval expedition under the earls of Salisbury and Arundel, were overcome by the Spanish fleet off the coast of Brittany, and after a desperate resistance, during which Sir Philip escaped, Sir Peter was taken prisoner. He was soon afterwards set free and returned home. In 1388 Sir Peter Courtenay was created Knight of the Garter and appointed principal chamberlain, and in 1390 constable of Windsor Castle. In 1398 he was made captain of the town of Calais. He died unmarried in February 1404-5, and was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter, where a fine but much worn brass remains as his memorial.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEAL OF SIR PETER COURTENAY.

¹ See Plate XXXI.

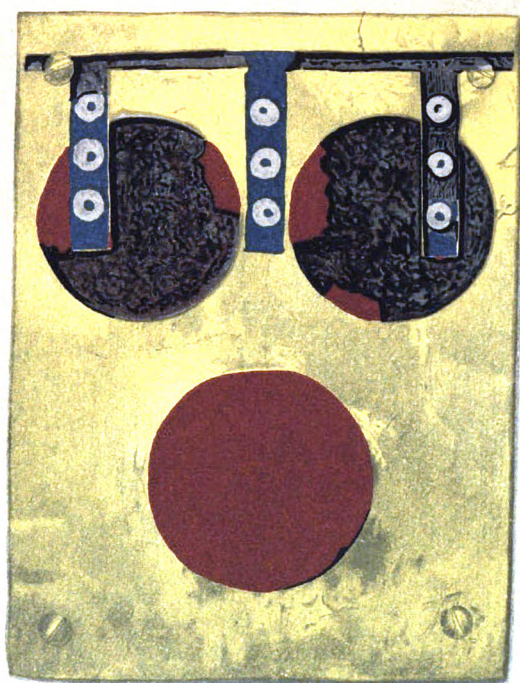


Plate XLVII

SIR HENRY FITZHUGH, LORD FITZHUGH,
K.G. 1408—1424-5

Now in the tenth stall, on the north side of the quire. A small quadrangular plate representing a banner of the Knight's arms, *azure fretty and a chief gold*. The blue enamel has been injured at the lower right-hand corner.

Sir Henry Fitzhugh was son and heir of Henry lord Fitzhugh, who died in 1386, and Joan daughter of Henry lord Scrope of Masham; and succeeded his father at the age of twenty-three. He was employed on various important missions during the reign of Henry IV. to Denmark, Scotland, etc. and in 1408 was created Knight of the Garter. He filled the post of chamberlain of England at the coronation of Henry V., whom he also afterwards served as chamberlain of the household. He also took an active part in the French wars. He married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Robert Grey alias Marmiun and lady of Ravensworth, and at his death in 1424-5 was buried in the abbey church of Jervaulx.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



PLATE XLVII

Plate XLVIII

SIR WILLIAM PHELIP, LORD BARDOLF, K.G. c. 1418–1441

Now in the eighth stall, on the north or Prince's side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with the arms, *quarterly gules and silver an eagle gold in the first quarter*, silver helm with red mantling, and crest, *out of a crown azure a bush of white feathers*. Across the bottom edge of the plate is inscribed :

monf' William Phylippe

Sir William Phelip of Dennington, Suffolk, and Erpingham, Norfolk, was son and heir of Sir John Phelip of Dennington, and Juliana, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Erpingham. He was born in 1383, and before 1407 married Joan, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Bardolf. He fought at Agincourt in 1415 and again in Normandy, and in 1418 or 1419 was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1421–2 he was captain of Harfleur and afterwards treasurer of the household to Henry V. He was also chamberlain to Henry VI., and in 1437 he was created lord Bardolf.¹ Sir William died in 1441, and was buried under a magnificent alabaster tomb with effigies of himself and his wife in the church of Dennington.²

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SIGNET OF WILLIAM
LORD BARDOLF

¹ For further details of Sir William Phelip see Mr. Thomas Stapleton's Introduction to *De Antiquis Legibus Liber*, edited for the Camden Society in 1846, pp. clv. *et seqq.*

² Engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, but erroneously ascribed there to Sir Robert Grushill and lady, in Hoveringham church, Notts.



Plate XLIX

SIR WALTER HUNGERFORD, LORD OF HUNGERFORD, HEYTESBURY, AND HOMET, K.G. 1421-1449

Now in the twentieth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A fine quadrangular plate in form of a banner with wreathed and gilded staff and gold fringe. On the field, which is cross-hatched and coloured a dull black, are the Knight's arms, *sable two bars and in chief three roundels silver*, and a silver helm covered by a mantling barry of ermine and gules within and without, and with dagged edges and red and gold tassels, surmounted by the crest, *out of an azure crown a gold garb between two silver sickles*. The garb is filled in with red, and the sickles have serrated cutting edges. Across the lower part of the banner is inscribed in raised golden letters :

le sire de hūg'forde Waulter

The helm is turned to the sinister so as to face the high altar.

Sir Walter Hungerford was a son of Sir Thomas Hungerford of Farleigh, Somerset, and Geva (or Joan) daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Hussey of Holbrook. He succeeded his father in 1398, and greatly distinguished himself in the wars with France. He was sheriff of Wilts in 1406, and speaker of the House of Commons in 1414, having previously sat as representative for Wilts and Somerset. He was steward of the household to Henry V., and in 1418 was given the barony of Homet in Normandy. In 1421 he was created Knight of the Garter. From 1425 to 1431 he filled the office of lord high treasurer, and early in 1426 was summoned to parliament as Lord Hungerford. He also filled the post of constable of Windsor Castle and other offices. Lord Hungerford was twice married : firstly to Katharine daughter of Thomas Peverell ; and secondly to Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, widow of Sir John Poynings, and dowager countess of Arundel. He died in 1449, and was buried with his first wife in the north aisle of the cathedral church of Salisbury, where the casement of their brass remains, showing their effigies on a field sown with sickles with shields encircled by the Garter. The chapel and iron grates that enclosed Lord Hungerford's tomb have been removed to the south side of the presbytery, to serve as a pew for the Earls of Radnor.

Date of the plate, after 1426.



SEAL OF WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD, WITH BANNERS OF HEYTESBURY AND HOMET.



Plate L

SIR WILLIAM DE LA POLE, COUNT OF DREUX, EARL OF
PEMBROKE, AND MARQUESS AND DUKE OF SUFFOLK,
K.G. 1421-1450

Now in the fourteenth stall, on the north side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper bearing the arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *azure a fess and three leopards' heads gold* (for De la Pole); 2 and 3, *silver on a bend gules three pairs of wings silver* (for Wingfield), with silver helm garnished gold, and red mantling with ermine lining and gold tassels. The crest, which rises directly from the helm with only a narrow intervening line of black and gold, is *a man's head gules, beard and hair gold with a gold and jewelled circlet*. Along the lower edge of the plate is engraved :

Guilliam de la Pole Cont de Suff'

William de la Pole was the brother and heir male of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was killed at Agincourt in 1415, and son of another Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who died a month earlier at the siege of Harfleur, in which his son William took part. He succeeded his brother at the age of 19, and was soon afterwards knighted. For a long series of years he took an active part in the military operations in France. In 1419 he was appointed admiral of Normandy, and in 1421 was created Knight of the Garter. He was in command at the victory of Verneuil in 1424, and in the following year was appointed constable of the army of the earl of Salisbury. In 1426 he was created count of Dreux, and on Salisbury's death in 1428 he became captain-general of the English army on the Loire, and was in command at the siege of Orleans. On the raising of the siege by Jeanne d' Arc, Suffield fell back upon Jargeau, when he himself was besieged and forced to surrender to the maid of Orleans. He shortly after regained his liberty by the payment of an enormous ransom. After this long sojourn in France, the earl of Suffolk returned to England, and from 1431, which year he was admitted a privy councillor, occupied himself with political affairs at home; he also held many high offices under the Crown. He was lord steward from 1433 to 1450, and ambassador to France in 1435, etc. In 1440 he was appointed chief justice of North and West Wales. In 1444 he was proxy for the marriage of Margaret of Anjou to King Henry VI., and shortly afterwards was created marquess of Suffolk. In February, 1446-7, on the death of Humphrey duke of Gloucester he succeeded to the earldom of Pembroke, which had been granted him in reversion four years before. In 1447 he became lord great chamberlain, warden of the Cinque Ports and lord high admiral, and in July, 1448, was created duke of Suffolk. But he had now reached the summit of his power. He had for some time been growing unpopular, and being accused of the loss of Normandy and various acts of treason he was at length disgraced

PLATE L

and banished the realm for five years. While on his way to France he was intercepted and murdered in a small boat on May 2, 1450. His body was brought ashore and finally buried at Wingfield in Suffolk. The duke married Alice, daughter of Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme, Oxon, and widow, first of Sir John Philip, and afterwards of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury. Two seals of Sir William de la Pole as earl of Suffolk exhibit the same arms and crest as his stall plate ; the second has in addition a pair of collared antelopes as supporters.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1421.



SEALS OF SIR WILLIAM DE LA POLE AS EARL OF SUFFOLK



Plate LI

SIR JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND WATERFORD, K.G. 1424-1453

Now in the twenty-second stall, on the Prince's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with fringed border, evidently intended to represent a banner. It bears the shield of arms, which is *quarterly*: 1, *azure a lion and a bordure gold* (for Talbot); 2, *gules a lion and a bordure engrailed gold* (for Talbot); 3, *silver two lions passant gules* (for Strange); 4, *silver a bend and six martlets gules* (for Furnivall), with silver helm garnished gold, and covered with an ample red mantle with trailing flowering branches of gold, ermine lining, and red and gold tassels. The crest is *a gold lion on a cap of estate gules*. Above on a gilt scroll is engraved:

. le . Comte . de . Schrewhisberi

Sir John Talbot was second son of Richard lord Talbot, and Ankaret le Strange, *suo jure* baroness Strange of Blackmere, and was born in 1390. By his marriage early in 1406 with Maud, daughter of Thomas lord Furnivall and *suo jure*, through her mother, baroness Furnivall, he acquired the vast estate of Hallamshire and was summoned to parliament as lord Furnivall or lord Talbot of Hallamshire. In 1421, on the death of his niece, Ankaret baroness Strange of Blackmere and baroness Talbot, Sir John became lord Talbot and lord Strange of Blackmere. He served a long and distinguished military career in France under Henry V., John duke of Bedford, and other leaders, and was taken prisoner by the Maid of Orleans in 1429, though subsequently released. He was governor and lieutenant-general of France and Normandy 1438-90 and appointed marshal of the same in 1445. He also did good service in Ireland, being lord lieutenant from 1414 to 1419, when he suppressed a considerable rebellion; he was also lord justice of the island in 1425 and 1426 and lord lieutenant again from 1445 to 1447. In 1424 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and in 1442, for his distinguished services, Earl of the county of Salop, and the next year Earl of Waterford. His first wife having died in or before 1433 Talbot married as his second wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. He was killed at the battle of Chastillon, near Bordeaux, in 1453, but his body was brought to England and buried at Whitchurch in Shropshire, where the earl's monumental effigy, in armour with the mantle of the Garter, remains.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1453.



SEAL OF JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND WATERFORD, AS LORD TALBOT AND FURNIVALL



PLATE LI

Plate LII

SIR HUMPHREY STAFFORD, EARL OF STAFFORD, EARL AND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, K.G. 1429-1460

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A large quadrangular plate of gilded copper with invected edges, representing the shield of arms, *gold a chevron gules*, with silver helm, and mantling, on the dexter side red, on the sinister black, lined ermine, and crest, *out of a crown gules a demi-swan silver beaked gules*. On a scroll in base is inscribed :

le cōnte de stafford.

Sir Humphrey Stafford was son and heir of Edmund Stafford, earl of Stafford, and Ann, sister and heir of Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester and earl of Buckingham. He succeeded his father in 1403 when he was only a year old, and in 1438, on the death of his mother, became earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton, Essex and Perche. In 1420 he was created count of Perche, and in 1444 duke of Buckingham. In 1429 he was created Knight of the Garter. From 1430 to 1432 Buckingham was lieutenant-general of Normandy, and in 1442 he was appointed captain of Calais and lieutenant of the Marches. In 1446 he was ambassador to France, and in 1450 became warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of the castles of Dover and Queenborough. The duke of Buckingham was slain while fighting on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Northampton in 1460. He married Ann, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1429.

On his seal as captain of Calais and lieutenant of the Marches, Sir Humphrey Stafford styles himself earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton and Perche, and bears as arms *quarterly* : 1. *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure silver*, his mother's arms, as earl of Buckingham ; 2. De Bohun of Hereford ; 3. De Bohun of Northampton ; 4. Stafford. The helm and the crest, which is the same as on his stall plate, are supported by two antelopes.



SEAL OF HUMPHREY STAFFORD, EARL OF STAFFORD, AS CAPTAIN OF CALAIS
AND LIEUTENANT OF THE MARCHES



PLATE III

Plate LIII

EDWARD KING OF PORTUGAL, K.G. 1435-1438

Now in the sixth stall, on the north or Prince's side of the quire. This is an unusually large shield *à bouche*, $15\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, bearing the arms of the kingdom of Portugal, *silver five escutcheons in cross azure, each charged with as many plates, within a bordure of Castile*. The shield is of copper, much bent and injured, and has two loops for suspension behind near the top, and there were two others near the bottom. The field is silvered, and upon it are fixed by clips four, originally five, small shields, each enamelled blue with five silver roundels and a narrow gilt edge. The holes beneath the shields show that they were originally fixed somewhat differently, but the three in fess were always as now. The fifth shield has been lost since Leake made the collection of tracings now at Herald's College in 1758. The bordure has a raised inner margin of silver, and an outer edging formed of a thick twist or cable of gilt wire, which has been broken away along the top and bottom of the shield. The bordure is charged with seventeen, originally eighteen, little gilt castles, cast in relief and riveted on, upon a ground of red enamel which has been largely destroyed and darkened by age and dirt. Ashmole has left the following interesting note about this plate :

This Sheild belongs to the 2^d. Stall on the Soveraynes side, being placed in Mr. Ryleys Collecon next beneath Johan Roy de Portugall : and because of its largenes, was therefore taken thence & set heere to cov' a hole in the wainscot, wherein was fixt Frederick duke of Wirtenberg's¹ Plate ; w^{ch} Plate was made of massy silver, richly enameled, & the Comptm^{te} : thereof wrought w^t variety of Goldsmiths worke, but stollen away by the soldiers (wth many other Plates) in these late tymes of warr.²

According to the Windsor Tables three kings of Portugal held the third stall, or second on the Sovereign's side, before John II., whose plate remains in it, namely John I., K.G. 1400-1433 ; Edward, K.G. 1435-1438 ; and Alphonso V., K.G. 1447-1458. Since the large plate under notice bears no name it is a little uncertain whom it commemorates. As it does not belong to any one of the groups described in the Introduction it can hardly be for John I., and its style accords rather with a somewhat later date than 1400. It is therefore more likely the memorial of King Edward, though it may possibly be that of his son and successor.

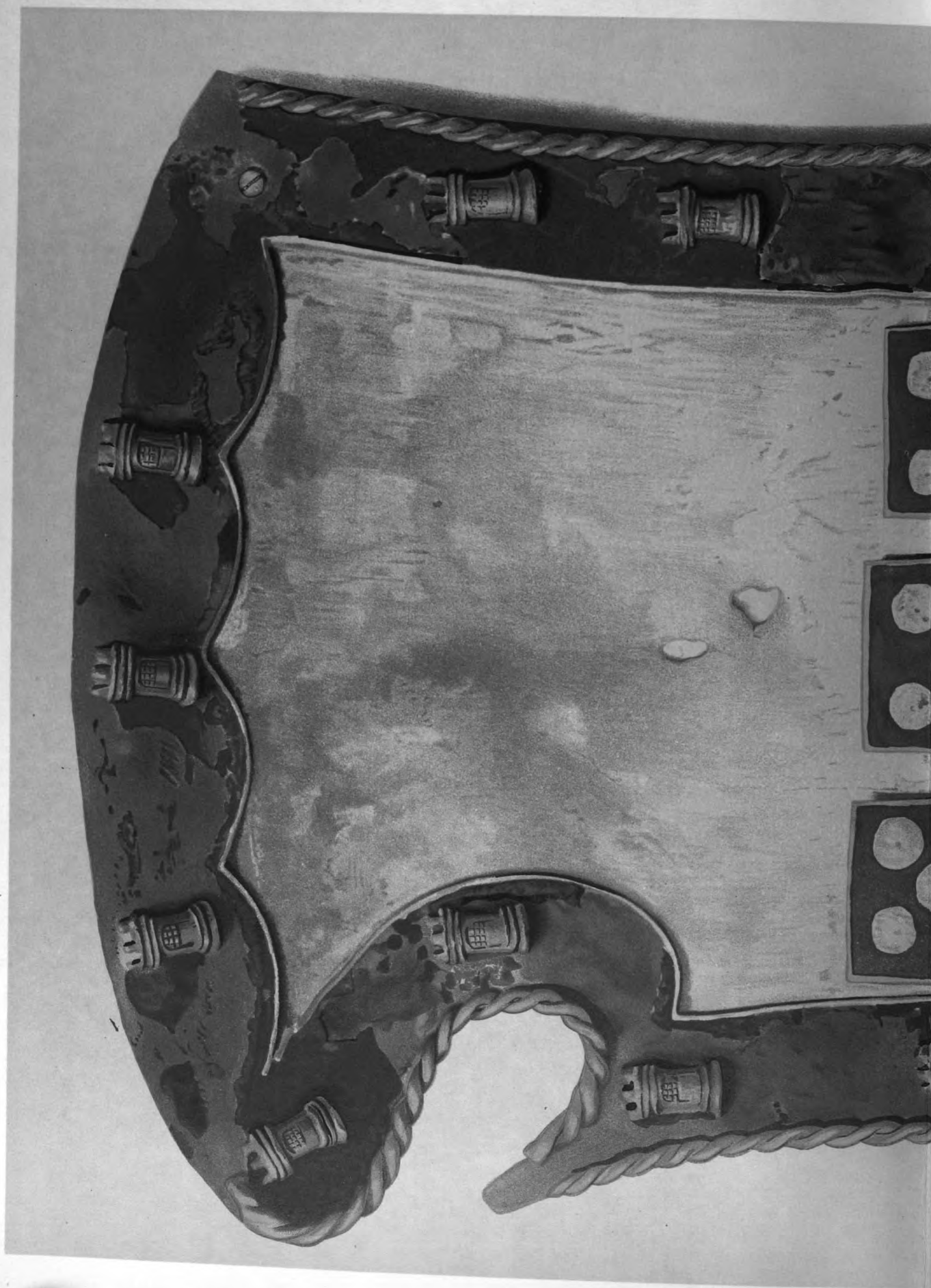
Edward king of Portugal was the son of John I., who reigned from 1385 to 1433. His mother was Philippa, sister of Henry IV. of England and daughter of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster.

The five escutcheons of Portugal in cross were borne at least as early as Alphonso I., and appear on the seal of his daughter, Matilda Regina, second wife of Philip of Alsace, count of Flanders, 1168-1191, appended to a deed of 1189.³ The bordure of Castile was derived from the marriage of Alphonso III. with Beatrice of Castile in 1256.

¹ K.G. 1597-1607-8.

² Ashmole MS. 1121. The hole in the wainscot is no longer to be seen, owing to the substitution of new panelling for the old throughout the quire when the chapel was "restored" in 1844.

³ See the illustrations in Demay's *Inventaire des Sceaux de la Flandre* (Paris, 1873), i. 25, and Vredius, *Genealogia Comitum Flandriæ* (Bruges, 1642), 25.



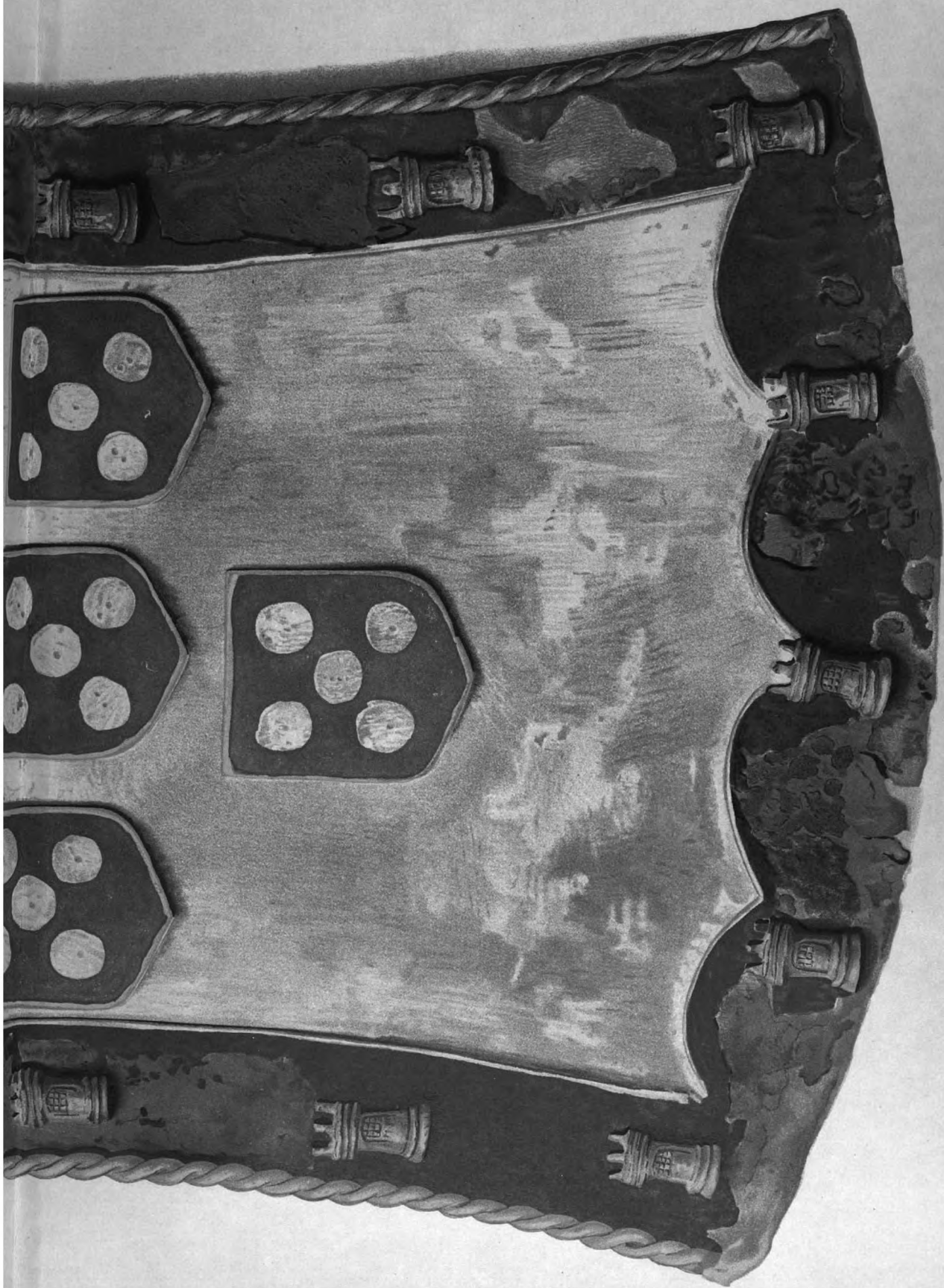


Plate LIV

SIR JOHN GREY OF RUTHIN, K.G. 1436-1439

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the Sovereign's side. This fine and large plate represents a black banner with gilded staff and golden fringe, charged with the Knight's armorial ensigns. These are: a shield quarterly of Grey (*barry of six silver and azure and in chief three roundels gules*) and of Hastings (*gold a maunch gules*) quartering De Valence (*barry silver and azure an orle of martlets gules*) with a silver label; and a silver helm garnished with black and gold and covered with a gold mantle with ermine lining, surmounted by a splendid crest in the form of a gold wyvern with a silver label about his neck upon a cap of estate gules turned up ermine. On a scroll below is written:

meſ' . John . grey de ruthyn

Sir John Grey was the eldest son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthin, who in 1391 became lord Hastings on the death of his relative John Hastings earl of Pembroke. His mother was Margaret, daughter of William lord Roos. He was one of the knights who joined the expedition into Anjou in 1425, and in 1436 was created Knight of the Garter. He married Constance, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter, and died in 1439 in his father's lifetime. He was succeeded by his son Edmund, who on the death of his grandfather in 1440-1 became lord Hastings, Waysford, and de Ruthin.

Sir John Grey's seal bears the same arms and crest as his stall plate, with two antelopes supporting the heavy helm and crest.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1439.



SEAL OF SIR JOHN GREY OF RUTHIN



PLATE LIV

Plate LV

SIR RICHARD NEVILL, EARL OF SALISBURY,

K.G. c. 1436-1460

Now in the eleventh stall, on the Sovereign's side. A thick and somewhat convex quadrangular plate of copper-gilt, representing a fringed banner with the staff decorated with scroll work. On the golden field are the shield of arms and a silver helm covered by a mantling, on one side black, the other red, and lined with ermine, surmounted by the crest, *a griffin with wings displayed sitting in a crown gold*. The shield is of the incurved and engrailed form, and *à bouche*, and bears the arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *silver three fusils in fess gules* (for Montacute), *quartering gold an eagle vert* (for Monthermer); 2 and 3, *gules a saltire silver and a label gobony of silver and sable* (for Nevill). There is no title. The scroll on the staff, the fringe and the griffin are engraved only, and not filled in with enamel like the rest of the work.

Sir Richard Nevill was a son of Ralph Nevill earl of Westmorland, and the lady Joan Beaufort, the legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt and Katharine Roelt. He was born in 1400, and was knighted in 1420, while holding the important post of warden of the west marshes towards Scotland. He married in 1424 Alice only daughter of Thomas de Montacute earl of Salisbury, on whose death in 1428 he became *jure uxoris* Earl of Salisbury, Lord Montacute, and Lord Monthermer. At the coronation of Henry VI. he acted as deputy constable, and about 1436 was created Knight of the Garter. In 1453 he joined the Yorkists, and in 1454 was made lord chancellor. He was present at the battle of Blore heath in 1459 and was attainted, but in the following year was restored and made great chamberlain. At the battle of Wakefield he was captured by the Lancastrians and beheaded the next day, 31st December, 1460.

It will be seen from the stall plate that Sir Richard Nevill quartered the arms of his acquired earldom with his own arms, which were those of his father differenced by a label of the Beaufort livery colours, blue and white; the enameller, however, has in error rendered the former tincture by black.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1436.



SEALS OF RICHARD NEVILL EARL OF SALISBURY, LORD MONTACUTE AND MONTHERMER



PLATE LV

Plate LVI

SIR GASTON DE FOIX, COUNT DE LONGUEVILLE AND BENANGES, CAPTAN DE BUCH, K.G. c. 1438—c. 1458

Now in the twenty-first stall, on the south side of the chapel. A thin quadrangular plate of silvered copper, in good order. The arms are *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gold three pallets gules* (for De Foix); 2 and 3, *gold two cows gules horned and belled gold* (for Bearn); *with a label of three points each gold with a cross sable and five silver escallop shells on the cross* (for De Grailly). The helm is silver with gold garnishings and face bars, with a mantling paly of gold and red, lined green, with gold tassels. The crest, which rises from a red and gold torse, is *a blackamoor's bust, with an ass's ears, vested paly of gold and gules and with a wreath of the same colours, all between two gold wings with three pallets gules and engrailed ends*. On a panel in base, which retains traces of gilding, is inscribed in two lines:

**monf' gaston de foix conte de longueville
et de benanges captan de buch**

Gaston de Foix was second son of Archambaut de Grailly, who became captal de Buch by the death without issue of his nephew Sir John de Grailly, K.G. in 1377, and count de Foix, through his marriage with Isabella countess of Foix in her own right. The superior honours passed to his elder brother John, but Gaston became captal or captan de Buch and count de Benanges on his father's death in 1416. For his assistance in the wars with France, in which he greatly distinguished himself, he was created Count of Longueville by Henry VI., and in 1438 or 1439 was made Knight of the Garter. Gaston de Foix married Margaret, daughter of Armand lord of Albret, and died in 1458 or 1459. His arms are of an interesting character, being composed of the quarterings of De Foix and Bearn, derived from his mother, differenced with a label of the arms of his father.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1440.



Plate LVII

SIR WILLIAM NEVILL LORD FAUCONBERG, K.G.

C. 1440—1462-3.

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A small quadrangular plate, drawn as a banner with fringed edges, with the staff to the sinister. The knight's insignia are displayed on a field *bendy blue and silver*. The shield, which is drawn *à bouche*, is *quarterly* : 1 and 4, *silver a lion azure* (for Fauconberg) ; 2 and 3, *gules a saltire silver and a mullet gules on the saltire* (for Nevill). The helm is of silver ornamented with engraving, with a red mantling lined ermine and with gold tassels, with a large silver and red torse from which issues the crest, *a bull's head silver the horns vert*.

Sir William Nevill was the third son of Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmorland, and the lady Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt; but having married about 1426 Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas de Fauconberg, lord Fauconberg (who died in 1407), he was summoned to Parliament by the same title from 1429 to 1461. He greatly distinguished himself during the French wars, and in or about 1440 was created Knight of the Garter. In 1460 he was made governor of Calais. At the battle of Towton he fought on the side of the Yorkists, and in 1461 was created earl of Kent. He was steward of the household from 1461 to 1463 and made admiral of England in 1462. He died without issue in January 1462-3, and was buried at Guisborough Priory.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1440. The bendy blue and silver field may have been adopted from the livery colours of Lord Fauconberg's mother's family. In his seal, the damaged original of which is in possession of the Society of Antiquaries, the order of the quarterings is reversed.



SEAL OF WILLIAM NEVILL, LORD FAUCONBERG



PLATE LXI

Plate LVIII

SIR JOHN BEAUFORT, EARL OF KENDAL AND EARL AND
DUKE OF SOMERSET, K.G. c. 1440-1444

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A handsome quadrangular plate with a field bendy of silver, red and green with a gilded border pounced with scrolled leaves. On the field is displayed a shield of the arms of Beaufort, *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure gobony silver and azure*, hanging by its straps from a silver helm garnished gold, and supported, on the dexter by a silver eagle with gilded legs and a gold crown, and on the sinister by a silver antelope spotted gold with golden horns, tusks, mane, and hoofs. The helm is covered with a red mantle with ermine lining and gold tassels, and surmounted by the crest, *a crowned leopard gold with a collar gobony of silver and azure, on a cap of estate gules turned up ermine*. The crowns of both leopard and eagle are filled in with red. Behind and above each supporter is a silver feather with the quill gobony of blue and silver rising from a gilded scroll. The plate is a perfectly flat one with glossy enamel. It bears no title.

Sir John Beaufort was son of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, K.G., who died in 1410,¹ and Margaret daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. He succeeded his elder brother Henry earl of Somerset, who died unmarried in 1418. In 1421 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Beaugé, and not released until the close of 1437. He was soon afterwards knighted, and about 1440 was created Knight of the Garter. In 1443 he became lieutenant-general of Aquitaine, and was created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Somerset. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletso and widow of Sir Oliver St. John, but died without male issue in 1444 by his own hand, and was buried in Wimborne Minster, where a marble tomb with alabaster effigies of himself and wife hand in hand remains.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1440.

¹ See Plate XVII.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

Plate LIX

SIR JOHN BEAUCHAMP, LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWYK,
K.G. 1445-1475

Now in the eighth stall, on the north side of the chapel. This is a medium-sized plate of silvered copper, with narrow gilded border, bearing the arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gules a fess and six martlets gold* (for Beauchamp of Powyk); 2 and 3, *silver on a fess azure three fleurs-de-lis gold* (for Ufflete), with silver helm garnished with gold and covered with a red mantling with gold branches and ermine lining. The crest is *a swan's head silver, beak gules, and wings sable, issuing from a crown gules*. In base is a gilt scroll inscribed :

John . lord . Beauchamp

Sir John Beauchamp, of Powyk, co. Worcester and Alcester, co. Warwick, was son and heir of Sir William Beauchamp, and Katherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir Gerard de Ufflete. He succeeded his father before 1438, in which year he was guardian of the vast estates of his cousin, Henry Beauchamp earl of Warwick. He was created Knight of the Garter in 1445, and in 1447 Baron Beauchamp of Powyk. He filled the office of lord treasurer from 1450 to 1452. John lord Beauchamp married Margaret, sister of Richard Ferrars, and died in 1475, leaving Richard his son and heir. He was buried in the church of the Blackfriars at Worcester.

Date of the plate, not earlier than 1447, in which year Sir John became lord Beauchamp.



PLATE LXX

Plate LX

SIR RICHARD WYDVILLE, LORD RIVERS, K.G. 1450-1469

Now in the twentieth stall, on the north side of the quire. An oblong plate of gilt copper, probably representing a banner, with fringed border and field covered with delicate pounced leafwork. It bears the Knight's shield of arms, with a silver helm garnished with red and gold and covered with a red mantling sown with gold trefoils, with silver lining and gold tassels. The crest is a demi-man brandishing a scimitar, issuing from a circlet of green holly leaves set upright upon a green torse. The man is clad in a tightly fitting red tunic sown with gold trefoils with standing collar and large hanging sleeves. These are cleverly arranged as if in continuation of the mantling, and are similarly dagged and lined and tasselled. The shield is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, Wydville (*silver a fess and a quarter gules*) quartering Prowes (*gules an eagle gold*); 2 and 3, Beauchamp of Hacche (*vair*); with an escutcheon of pretence of the arms of Redvers (*gules a griffin gold*).

Sir Richard Wydville was son and heir of Richard Wydville of Grafton, Northants, esquire of the body to Henry V. He was knighted in 1426, when governor of the Tower of London. He was in the household of John duke of Bedford, when regent of France, in 1435, and distinguished himself in the French wars. He was also governor of Calais. In 1442 he was made a knight banneret, and in 1448 was summoned to parliament as Lord Rivers. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1450, and was seneschal of Aquitaine from 1450 to 1453. In 1459 he was captain of the forces for Henry VI., but after the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Edward IV. in 1464 he joined the Yorkists. In 1466 Lord Rivers was advanced to the dignity of an earl, and from 1467 to 1469 filled the office of lord high constable. Earl Rivers was taken prisoner in 1469 at his house at Grafton by some insurgent Lancastrians, and beheaded at Northampton. He married, in 1436, Jacquetta de Luxembourg, widow of John duke of Bedford.

Earl Rivers quartered the arms of Beauchamp in right of his grandmother Mary, daughter and coheir of William Beauchamp of Wellington, Somerset, but according to some authorities this lady was his mother. The Redvers griffin is allusive of his title of Rivers.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1450.



Plate LXI

SIR HENRY BOURCHIER, LORD BOURCHIER,
COUNT OF EU, AND EARL OF ESSEX,
K.G. 1452-1483

Now in the thirteenth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A thick quadrangular plate of copper-gilt, bearing the arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *silver a cross engrailed gules and four water bougets sable* (for Bouchier); 2 and 3, *gules billety and a fess gold* (for Lovain), with silver helm covered by a mantle of red, sown with the gold billets of Lovain and lined with silver on which are Bouchier water-bougets. The crest is *on a torse sable and vert a soldan's head with sable hair and beard with a cap gules encircled by a gold crown and turned up silver thereon water-bougets sable*. The original inscription across the bottom of the plate is covered by a thin strip of gilt copper riveted over it, inscribed in black letter:

**Mont' . henry . bourghier
le . Count . de . Essex**

with a spray of green enamel at the end.

Sir Henry Bouchier was son and heir of Sir William Bouchier, count of Eu in Normandy, and Anne only daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester and earl of Essex, and Dowager Countess of Stafford. He succeeded his father in 1420 as Count of Eu, and on the death of his cousin Elizabeth baroness Bouchier¹ in 1433 became Lord Bouchier. From 1446 to 1461 he was summoned to parliament as Viscount Bouchier. In 1452 he was created Knight of the Garter, and in 1455 and 1456 filled the high office of treasurer. Having deserted to the Yorkist side, he was rewarded with large grants of forfeited estates, and in 1461 again made treasurer. The same year he was created Earl of Essex, and from 1463 to 1471, when he for the third time became treasurer, served as steward of the household. For a few months in 1472 he was lord keeper. He married Isabel daughter of Richard earl of Cambridge, and died in 1483. He was buried with his wife in the abbey of Bileigh, co. Essex, but removed thence after the suppression to Little Easton, where they are commemorated by a fine monumental brass in which Sir Henry is represented in his robes as Knight of the Garter.²

Date of the plate, *circa* 1452. The strip bearing the present title was probably added on Lord Bouchier's creation as Earl of Essex in 1461.

¹ She was the wife (1) of Sir Hugh Stafford, K.G., and (2) of Sir Lewis Robessart, K.G., each of whom *jure uxoris* became Lord Bouchier, but predeceased her. See Plates XXVI and XXIX.

² See the engraving in Wallers' *Monumental Brasses*.



PLATE LXI

Plate LXII

SIR THOMAS STANLEY, LORD STANLEY,
K.G. 1457-1458-9

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with fringed border, evidently intended to represent a banner. On the field, which is delicately pounced with a beautiful branched pattern, are the arms, *quarterly* : 1 and 4, *gold on a chief indented azure three silver plates* (for Lathom), *quartering silver on a bend azure three stags' heads gold* (for Stanley) ; 2 and 3, *gules three legs armed and flexed in triangle* (for the Kingdom of Man), with silver helm and red ermine-lined mantle, surmounted by the well known Stanley crest : *on a torse gold and azure beaded gules, a golden eagle standing upon a nest gold containing an infant swaddled gules*. The mottled appearance of the enamel is due to incomplete fusion. Two silver scrolls, one on either side of the crest, between them bear the Knight's name :

Mon . feinour ! : Stanley :

Sir Thomas Stanley was son and heir of John Stanley of Lathom and Knowsley, co. Lancaster, steward of the household to Henry IV., and Isabel sister of Sir William Harington, K.G. He became deputy governor of Ireland in 1429, and chief governor from 1431 to 1436. He was comptroller of the household in 1448, and early in 1456 was summoned to parliament as Lord Stanley. The following year he was created a Knight of the Garter. He married Joan daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Goushill, of Hoveringham, co. Nottingham, and died in February 1458-9, leaving Thomas his son and heir.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1459.



Plate LXIII

SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS, K.G. 1459-1474

Now in the twelfth stall, on the north side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with narrow black border line. The shield of arms is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *silver a cross engrailed gules and four water bougets sable* (for Bouchier), *quartering gules billetty and a fess gold* (for Lovain), *with a label azure of three points each charged with three leopards gold*; 2 and 3, *quarterly gold and vert* (for Berners). The helm, which is gilt, is nearly covered by a red mantle sown with the gold billets of Lovain, with tassels half white and half red. The mantle has a silver lining powdered on one side with black water bougets and Bouchier knots, and on the other side with knots and water bougets. The crest, which issues from a gold and white torse, is *a soldan's head gules, the hair and beard azure, with gold crown and red cap, and round the neck a label as in the arms*. In base is a scroll inscribed:

mont' + Johñ + bourghier l' de berners.

Sir John Bouchier was the fourth son of Sir William Bouchier, count of Eu in Normandy, and Anne daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. Having married Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Berners of West Horsley, he was summoned to Parliament in 1455 as lord Berners, and so continued until 1472.

"He fought for Queen Margaret at the first battle of St. Albans in 1455, but afterwards changed sides, and, like his brothers, was in high favour with King Edward IV. who made him Constable of Windsor Castle and a Knight of the Garter. He died on 21 May 1474, and was by direction of his will buried in Chertsey Abbey."¹

Sir John Bouchier quartered his paternal arms with those of his grandmother, Eleanor, daughter and heir of John de Lovain, and differenced them with a label of leopards, perhaps derived from his mother's arms. He quartered Berners in right of his barony.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1459.



SEAL OF SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS

¹ *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, ix. 407.



Plate LXIV

SIR GEORGE PLANTAGENET, EARL OF WARWICK AND SALISBURY, AND DUKE OF CLARENCE, K.G. 1461—1477-8

Now in the fourth stall, on the Prince's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper, fringed with red, as if to represent a banner. It bears the arms: *France modern*¹ and *England quarterly with a label of Clarence* (silver with a quarter gules on each point), with a silver helm garnished with gold and jewels, and covered by a red mantle sown with gold gillyflowers, with ermine lining and red and gold tassels. The crest is, *a crowned leopard gold with a label of Clarence about his neck on a cap of estate gules*. In base is a small scroll bearing in pounced lettering:

. dur . de . clarence

The leopard crest is also partly pounced, and the field of the plate is decorated in the same way with delicate trailing branches.

Sir George Plantagenet was third surviving son of Richard duke of York, and Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland; he was thus brother of Edward IV. Soon after his brother's accession he was created in 1461 a Knight of the Garter, and in the same year Duke of Clarence. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1462 to 1470, and again in 1471. In 1462 he had a grant from his brother of the Honour of Richmond. Having married in 1469 Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir presumptive of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, he joined his father-in-law in rebellion against the King in favour of Henry VI., but afterwards changed sides and assisted his brother at Barnet, where his father-in-law was slain. He was thereupon created in 1472 Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and two months later made great chamberlain of England. Through the influence of his brother, Richard duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard. III), George duke of Clarence was accused of high treason, found guilty and attainted, whereby all his honours became forfeited. He was executed in the Tower 18th February, 1477-8, some say by drowning in a butt of malmsey, and was buried at Tewkesbury.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.



SEAL AND SECRETUM OR PRIVY SEAL OF GEORGE DUKE OF CLARENCE

¹ The fleurs-de-lis are shown one and two, instead of two and one, as is more usual.



PLATE LXIV

Plate LXV

SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, K.G. 1461-1463

Now in the twenty-third stall, on the south or Sovereign's side. A thin quadrangular plate of gilt copper bearing the arms, which are *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *gules a chevron and three escallops gold with a label silver* (for chamberlain); 2 and 3, *silver a saltire engrailed azure* (for Tolthorpe?), and silver helm with gilded edge, covered with a red mantle with ermine lining and gold tassels, surmounted by the crest, *a mule's head silver*, rising from a red and blue torse. Across the bottom of the plate is engraved:

monf gelam chamberlen

Sir William Chamberlain is recorded in the Visitation of Suffolk as a son of Thomas Chamberlain, the younger son of Richard Chamberlayne of Cotes, Northants, who married the daughter and heiress of a Tolthorpe. He was appointed one of the retinue of the Duke of Bedford in the French wars in 1435. When governor of Craill upon Oise, which was besieged by the French in 1436, immediately after they had taken Paris, he with five hundred English made a sortie and defeated the enemy, killing two hundred and making many prisoners. In 1443 he was captain of Gournay and Gerleroy. In 1461 he was created Knight of the Garter. Sir William Chamberlain married Anne daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Harling. He died in 1463, and was buried under an elaborate tomb in East Harling church, Norfolk, with brasses (now lost) to himself and his wife, who afterwards married John lord Scrope, and at her death in 1498 was buried by the side of Sir William Chamberlain.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.



Plate LXVI

SIR JOHN TIPTOFT, LORD TIPTOFT AND EARL OF WORCESTER, K.G. 1461-1470

Now in the seventh stall, on the south side of the chapel. A quadrangular gilt plate with a border of red fringe, on which are displayed with considerable spirit the Knight's armorial ensigns. The shield is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *silver a saltire engrailed gules* (for Tiptoft); 2 and 3, *gold a lion gules* (for Powys). The helm is silver, garnished gold, with an ample red mantling adorned with trailing branches of gold and lined ermine with gold tassels. The crest is *a griffin's head purple sown with gold stars and beaked and bearded gold, with gold wings, issuing from a jewelled crown*. There is no title.

Sir John Tiptoft was the son of Sir John de Tibetot or Tiptoft (summoned to parliament as lord Tiptoft 1425-6—1441) and his second wife Joyce, daughter and coheiress of Edward lord Cherleton of Powys, and was born in 1427. He succeeded his father as lord Tiptoft in January, 1442-3, and in 1449 was created earl of Worcester. He was treasurer of the exchequer in 1452-3 and again in 1462-3, and ambassador to the pope in 1457 and 1459. In politics he espoused the cause of the Yorkists, and held various important offices under Edward IV., such as constable of the Tower, 1461; constable of England, 1462-7; steward of the household; chancellor of Ireland; and chief governor of Ireland as lord-deputy 1467-8. On the temporary restoration to power of Henry VI. he was captured and beheaded for high treason, when all his honours were forfeited. He was thrice married: (1) to Cecily widow of Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick, daughter of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury; (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Greyndour; and (3) to Elizabeth, widow of Sir Roger Corbet, sister and heiress of Sir Walter Hopton, who survived him and married again. A high tomb with effigies of the Earl and two of his wives remains on the south side of the presbytery in the cathedral church of Ely.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.



SEAL OF JOHN EARL OF WORCESTER, LORD TIPTOFT AND OF POWYS



PLATE LXVI

Plate LXVII

SIR WILLIAM HASTINGS, LORD HASTINGS OF HASTINGS, K.G. 1462-1483

Now in the tenth stall, on the north side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper, enclosing within a red rope-like border the arms, *silver a maunch sable*, with silver helm garnished with red and gold, and red mantling sown with gold bunches of flowers, lined ermine and tasselled gold, with crest, *out of a gold crown a bull's head sable*. There is no title.

Sir William Hastings was son and heir of Sir Leonard Hastings of Kirby, co. Leicester, and Alice, daughter of Thomas lord Camoys. He succeeded his father when he was about twenty-five years old in 1455, and was sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire the following year. He was an ardent Yorkist, and was chamberlain of the household from 1461 to 1483, and of North Wales from 1461 to 1469. On the accession of Edward IV. he acquired the castle, barony and honour of Hastings, and was made baron Hastings of Hastings. In 1462 Hastings was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1471 he became lieutenant-general of Calais, and was in command at the battle of Barnet the same year. A few days before the assumption of the Crown by Richard duke of Gloucester, Hastings was arrested, charged with high treason, and immediately beheaded in the Tower on 13 June, 1483. He was buried in his own beautiful little chapel in the north aisle of the quire of St. George's chapel, Windsor. Lord Hastings married Catharine, daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury, widow of William lord Harington.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1462.



SEALS OF WILLIAM LORD HASTINGS



Plate LXVIII

SIR JOHN NEVILL, LORD MONTAGU, K.G. 1461-2—1471

Now in the eleventh stall, on the south side of the quire. A thin and flat quadrangular plate of gilded copper with a red fringe, perhaps to represent a banner. It bears the Knight's arms, surmounted by a silver helm garnished with gold and covered by a red mantle lined with ermine and sown with large pointed leaves. The crest is a griffin with wings displayed gold and a gimmel ring silver and azure in its beak, for difference, sitting in a jewelled gold crown. The shield of arms is quarterly: 1 and 4, silver three fusils in fess gules (for Montacute) quartering gold an eagle vert the beak and legs gules (for Monthermer); 2 and 3, gules a saltire silver and a label gobony of silver and azure (for Nevill); with an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly: 1, silver a quarter gules and a rose gold in the quarter (for Bradestone); 2, gules a cross engrailed silver (for Ingoldsthorpe); 3, azure a fess and three leopards' heads gold, on the fess a ring azure for difference (De la Pole); 4, silver a dance sable and three bezants on the dance (for De Burgh). In the upper part of the shield is a gimmel ring silver and azure for difference. Across the lower part of the plate is a panel inscribed:

. le . f' . De . Montagu

in black letter, between red sprays encircled with pouncing. Pouncing is also used on the helm, crown and crest.

Sir John Nevill was the third son of Richard Nevill earl of Salisbury, and Alice only daughter of Thomas de Montacute earl of Salisbury, lord Montacute and Monthermer and count of Perche, and *suo jure* Countess of Salisbury, etc. He was knighted in 1449 and was attainted and restored with his father in 1460. In 1461 he was made a privy councillor and lord chamberlain of the household, and summoned to parliament as Lord Montagu. In March 1461-2 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and from 1463 to 1470 filled the post of warden of the East Marches. In 1464 or 1465 he was created Earl of Northumberland, but in 8 Edward IV. the creation was cancelled, and in 1470 he was made Marquess of Montagu. He was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

Lord Montagu bears on his stall plate his father's arms differenced by a gimmel ring, with an escutcheon of pretence of the arms of his wife, Isabel daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe of Borough Green, co. Cambridge. Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe was son and heir of Sir Thomas Ingoldsthorpe by Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Walter de la Pole by Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bradeston of Bradeston, who married Adela de Burgh. The four quarters of the escutcheon are thus accounted for.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1462.



SEAL OF JOHN NEVILL LORD MONTAGU

¹ See Plate LV.



PLATE LXVIII

Plate LXIX

SIR JOHN ASTLEY, K.G. 1461-1486

Now in the twenty-fifth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A quadrangular gilt plate, with a border representing a torse of red and gold, bearing the knight's arms, *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *azure a cinquefoil ermine* (for Astley); 2 and 3, *gules two bars gold* (for Harcourt); *a label of three points ermine*, with a gold helm covered with red mantling powdered with sprays of gold flowers and lined ermine, with gold tassels, and crest, *within a gold crown a harpy silver, gorged with a crown and chain of gold, and standing in a marsh*. Above the crest is engraved:

Syr Jon Astley

and in each of the upper corners is a flower, stalked and leaved, as on the mantling, perhaps meant for a buttercup.

Sir John Astley was the elder son of Sir Thomas Astley, knight, of Nailston, co. Leicester, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Harcourt and lady of Patteshull. Little is known concerning him, save that he was a valiant and accomplished knight. In August, 1438, he defeated Pierre de Masse in Paris in a mounted combat, and on January 30, 1441-2, he was the victor in a fight with axes against Philip Boyle of Aragon at Smithfield. For this he was knighted and awarded 100 marks a year for life. He was appointed intendant for the armourer's apprentice John David, when in October, 1446, that youth overcame his master and opponent, William Catur. Again in 1453 the King appointed him with others council for John Lyalton in his fight with Robert Norreys. In 1461 he was made Knight of the Garter and received a grant of £40 yearly from the farm and issues of the city of Winchester, which was doubled the following year by a similar grant from the issues of the manor of Heytesbury. In 1464, and for some little time after, he appears to have been a prisoner in the hands of the Scots, and large sums were raised by levies for his ransom. At the funeral of Edward IV. he was one of four knights who bore the canopy. Sir John Astley died in 1486, leaving Dame Margery his widow.¹

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.

¹ For further notices of Sir John Astley and his fights, see a paper by Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., in *Archæologia*, lvii. 32, etc., whence most of the above particulars are taken.



ARMS AND CREST OF SIR JOHN ASTLEY
FROM A BOOK OF HIS NOW BE-
LONGING TO LORD HASTINGS



Plate LXX

SIR JOHN LE SCROPE LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON,
K.G. 1461-1498

Now in the seventeenth stall, on the south side of the chapel. A somewhat thin quadrangular gilt plate with a narrow red twisted border. The arms are *quarterly* : 1 and 4, *azure a bend gold* (for Scrope) ; 2 and 3, *silver a saltire gules* (for Tiptoft). The helm is silver with black sight, and shoulder piece garnished gold with red rings and lines, with a blue mantling with dagged edges, lined ermine and tasselled gold and red. The crest is *out of a gold crown a bush of feathers azure*. Above is engraved the reason : *autre q'elle*. There is no title. The blue enamel was intended to be translucent, but through insufficient fusion it is in parts semi-crystalline and of varying degrees of intensity.

John le Scrope was the eldest son and heir of Henry le Scrope, fourth lord Scrope of Bolton, at whose death in January, 1458-9, he was aged twenty-two years and upwards. He was summoned to parliament from 1460 to 1496-7. He espoused the cause of the Yorkists, and was one of the Knights of the Garter created by Edward IV. soon after his accession. Scrope was at the siege of Dunstanburgh in 1462, and in the expedition to France in 1474 with 200 archers and twenty men-at-arms, and in that to Scotland in 1484. Though Lord Scrope had sworn to support the accession of Edward V., he supported that of Richard III., at whose coronation he was present, and by whom he was made governor of the fleet. He fought against the Scots and was at the siege of Norham Castle in 1494. John lord Scrope was thrice married, and died in July or August, 1498. The quartering of Tiptoft in his arms is derived from the marriage of his great grandfather, Roger le Scrope, second lord Scrope of Bolton, with Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert, third lord Tibetot or Tiptoft.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.



Plate LXXI

PALIMPSEST REVERSE OF JOHN LORD SCROPE'S PLATE

ON the reverse of the plate of John lord Scrope is engraved what is apparently the unfinished design for an entirely different plate. The helm with its large buckle seems to be complete, as is also the crest, but the torse and the mantling, though properly outlined, are only partly finished. The mantling was intended to be powdered with a device on an enamelled ground and lined ermine, but the metal is cut away in two places only, and none of the ermine spots have been engraved. The shield is simply sketched in outline, without any hint as to the charges. The crest is the head of an old man with long beard, with drawn hood and long lappet behind. The badge with which the mantling was to have been powdered is a type of mallet unusual in English heraldry, but of a common form in the Low Countries.

There is so little to help that it is difficult to say for whom this plate could have been begun, for it may be assumed to be an unfinished stall plate.

It is, however, possible that it was for Sir William Bonville, lord Bonville, who was elected K.G. 8th February, 1460-1, and beheaded ten days later for espousing the Yorkshire cause. A cast of a seal of his in the British Museum bears the same crest as the plate, an old man's head with long cap. Probably the plate was ordered, but not proceeded with on account of his untimely death. It thus became a "waster," and was finally used for the plate of Sir John le Scrope.



SEAL OF WILLIAM LORD BONVILLE, K.G.



PEATE LXXI

Plate LXXII

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF DOUGLAS AND AVONDALE,
K.G. 1461-1488

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A large quadrangular plate of gilded copper, bearing within a cable border the shield of arms, with silver helm garnished gold and covered with a blue mantling sown with gold flowering branches and lined with ermine with red tassels, surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate azure a gold salamander breathing fire*. In base is a narrow panel with the inscription :

✻ *Mōn . l' le cōt iamps . douglas* ✻

This title being incorrect there has been fixed over it, as in Sir Henry Bouchier's plate,¹ a strip of gilt copper with the proper title :

mont' . iamis . le . count . de . douglas ✻

The shield bears these arms, *quarterly*: 1, *silver a heart gules and a chief azure with three mullets silver on the chief* (for Douglas); 2, *azure fretty gold* (for the Lordship of Lauderdale); 3, *azure three mullets silver within a double tressure gold* (for Moray of Bothwell); 4, *silver six piles sable* (for Brechin); with an escutcheon of pretence *azure a crowned lion silver* (for Galloway).

Sir James Douglas was son of James earl of Douglas and earl of Avondale (who died in 1443-4) and Beatrice, daughter of Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney. He succeeded his elder brother William, who was murdered by King James II. of Scotland in February, 1451-2. "He at first endeavoured to revenge his brother's murder, but was reconciled Aug. 1452. Having, however, joined the Duke of York (then in rebellion against Henry VI), he accused the King openly of the murder and defied him, with some 40,000 men in 1454. By the desertion of Lord Hamilton and others these all dispersed, the Earl fled into Annandale, and was attainted by Act 10 and 12 June 1455, when all his honours became forfeited. He escaped into England, where, on the accession of Edward IV, he was received with great favour, receiving a pension and being cr. K.G. about 1461. . . He joined the Duke of Albany in an invasion of Scotland, but was defeated and taken prisoner 22 July 1484, near Lochmaben. He was sentenced to become a monk at Lindores Abbey, where within four years time he died."² He married first, by dispensation, his deceased brother's widow, his cousin Margaret Douglas, "the fair maid of Galloway," but she obtained a divorce from him soon after 1455. He afterwards married Anne, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter, widow of Sir John Nevill.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.

¹ Plate LXI.

² G. E. C., *The Complete Peerage*, iii. 157, 158.



Plate LXXIII

SIR ROBERT HARCOURT, K.G. 1461-1470

Now in the twenty-fourth stall, on the Prince's side. A stout quadrangular plate of gilded copper, with red fringed border on three sides, bearing the arms, *gules two bars gold*, a silver helm garnished gold with red mantle sown with gold quatrefoils, lined ermine and tasselled gold, and the crest, *a peacock standing on grass within a gold crown*. The crown is filled in with the same green enamel as the grass. The peacock has a bright blue beak and green plumes, and originally had a green body, but owing to defective fusion the enamel of this has almost entirely perished; the wings are filled in with blue, and the long feathers with red enamel and the tail with green; the legs also are blue. Across the bottom edge of the plate is inscribed:

Le : mef' : Robert : harcourt

Sir Robert Harcourt was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Harcourt of Market Bosworth, and Joan daughter of Sir Robert Francis of Foremark. He was sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1445 and governor of Vernon, etc. in Normandy in 1446. The same year he was also made high steward of the University of Oxford. In 1461 he was created Knight of the Garter, and in 1467 he was a commissioner with the Earl of Warwick and others for the treaty between England and France. Sir Robert Harcourt was slain in 1470 with the Staffords of the Lancastrian party. He married Margaret daughter of Sir John Byron, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire, where the alabaster effigies remain of himself in armour with the mantle, etc. of the Order of the Garter, and of his widow, with the Garter round her left arm.¹

Date of the plate, *circa* 1461.

¹ See the engraving in Hollis's *Monumental Effigies*.



PLATE LXXIII

Plate LXXIV

SIR RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND
EARL OF CARLISLE (AFTERWARDS KING RICHARD III.),
K.G. 1465-1483

Now in the ninth stall, on the south side of the quire. This is a thick and flat quadrangular plate of gilt copper with a red fringe border, perhaps meant to represent a banner. It bears the duke's arms, *France modern and England quarterly with a silver label of three points, each ermine with a canton gules*, with a silver helm with gilt sight-bars and engrailed edge to front, garnished gold and covered with a rich mantling. This is of red with a trailing pattern of gold roses, red and gold tassels, and an ermine lining. The crest is *a crowned leopard gold on a cap of estate and with a label as in the arms* round his neck. The cap of estate is of red with gold leaves and turned up ermine. The plate bears no name nor title. Owing to imperfect fusion the enamel of the French quarters is of a pale blue colour. The red enamel is blackened in places.

Sir Richard Plantagenet was the eighth son of Richard duke of York and Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevill earl of Westmorland, and was born in 1452 at Fotheringay. He was made K.B. at the coronation of his brother Edward in 1461, and created duke of Gloucester the same year. He held the offices of constable of England and great chamberlain, and distinguished himself in the Wars of the Roses, especially at Barnet and Tewkesbury. In 1472 he married Anne, widow of Edward prince of Wales (whom he is said to have murdered on the field of Tewkesbury), and daughter of Richard Nevill earl of Salisbury and Warwick. Soon after the death of Edward IV. in April, 1483, he became first protector and defender of the realm, and in the following June, having got rid of the young King Edward V., he himself succeeded to the crown as King Richard III.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1465.



SIGNET OF RICHARD DUKE
OF GLOUCESTER



SEAL OF RICHARD DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND
IN THE COUNTIES OF DORSET AND SOMERSET



PLATE LXXIV

Plate LXXV

CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY,

K.G. c. 1469—1476-7

Now in the fifth stall, on the Sovereign's side. This memorial is of exceptional character. It consists of a frame of gilded bronze, measuring $13\frac{7}{8}$ inches across, in form of a quatrefoil with traceried ogee ends terminating in leafy finials, with the Burgundian badge, the flint stones and *briquet* or strike-a-light,¹ in the middle of each side: the *briquets* are in the form of crowns. Within the frame is a plain circular panel, 6 inches in diameter, on which is fixed the Duke's shield of arms within the Garter. The shield is formed of a thin plate of silver, enamelled and gilded, riveted round the edges on to a copper foundation, and secured to the frame by spreading studs behind. The arms are: *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *France ancient within a bordure gobony silver and gules* (Burgundy); 2 and 3, *bendy gold and azure and a bordure gules* (for Burgundy) *impaling in the second quarter sable a gold lion* (for Brabant) *and in the third quarter silver a crowned lion gules* (for Limburg); *with an escutcheon of pretence gold a lion sable* (for Flanders). The red and black enamels are opaque and glossy, but the blue is translucent, and of a fine sapphire hue. The Garter, like the shield, is made up of silver plates, riveted on to a copper foundation, and fastened on to the frame by looped eyes passing through and secured with cotters. The ground of the letters, which together with the border and stops are gilded, has been filled in with a black enamel, which seems to be different in composition from that on the shield, and may originally have been a blue that has changed its colour. The stops between the words are roses, which have been set with studs, or perhaps even jewels, all now lost.² The end of the Garter seems not to have been pendent. Unfortunately the silver plates have led to the robbery of the major half of the Garter, and of the famous motto only part remains. The whole memorial was secured by four pins to an oak board of the same shape, covered under the tracery with paper painted an orange red. There is nothing to show how this stall plate was originally fixed to the panelling, and until lately it has been held by nails driven through the openings of the finials; it is now more properly secured.

Charles the Bold was the son of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, by his third wife Isabel daughter of John I., king of Portugal. He was born in 1433, and succeeded his father as Duke of Burgundy in 1467. About two years afterwards he was created Knight of the Garter by Edward IV., whose sister

These form part of the ensigns of the Order of the Golden Fleece, founded by Philip the Good in 1429

² These were fixed to the Garter itself, and did not pass through the frame

PLATE LXXV

Margaret he had married as his third wife in 1468. He was killed at the Battle of Nancy, 5th January, 1476-7, and buried in the church of St. George there, but his remains were removed in 1550 to the church of Our Lady at Bruges, where a grand monument and effigy of him remain.

The arms of Charles the Bold are composed in the first place of those of his great grandfather, Philip the Bold, third son of John, king of France, who quartered his own arms, France with a gobony bordure, with those of the dukedom of Burgundy when that dignity was conferred upon him on the death of Philip the last Duke of Burgundy in 1361. John the Brave, son of Philip the Bold, succeeded his father in 1404, and added the escutcheon of Flanders, being the arms of his mother, the Countess Margaret of Flanders. John's son and successor, Philip the Good, on the death of his cousin Philip duke of Brabant and Limburg in 1430, impaled the arms of those duchies with the old Burgundy arms, and thus produced the arms which appear in the stall plate and seals of his son and successor Charles the Bold.



PRIVY SEAL OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY, K.G.

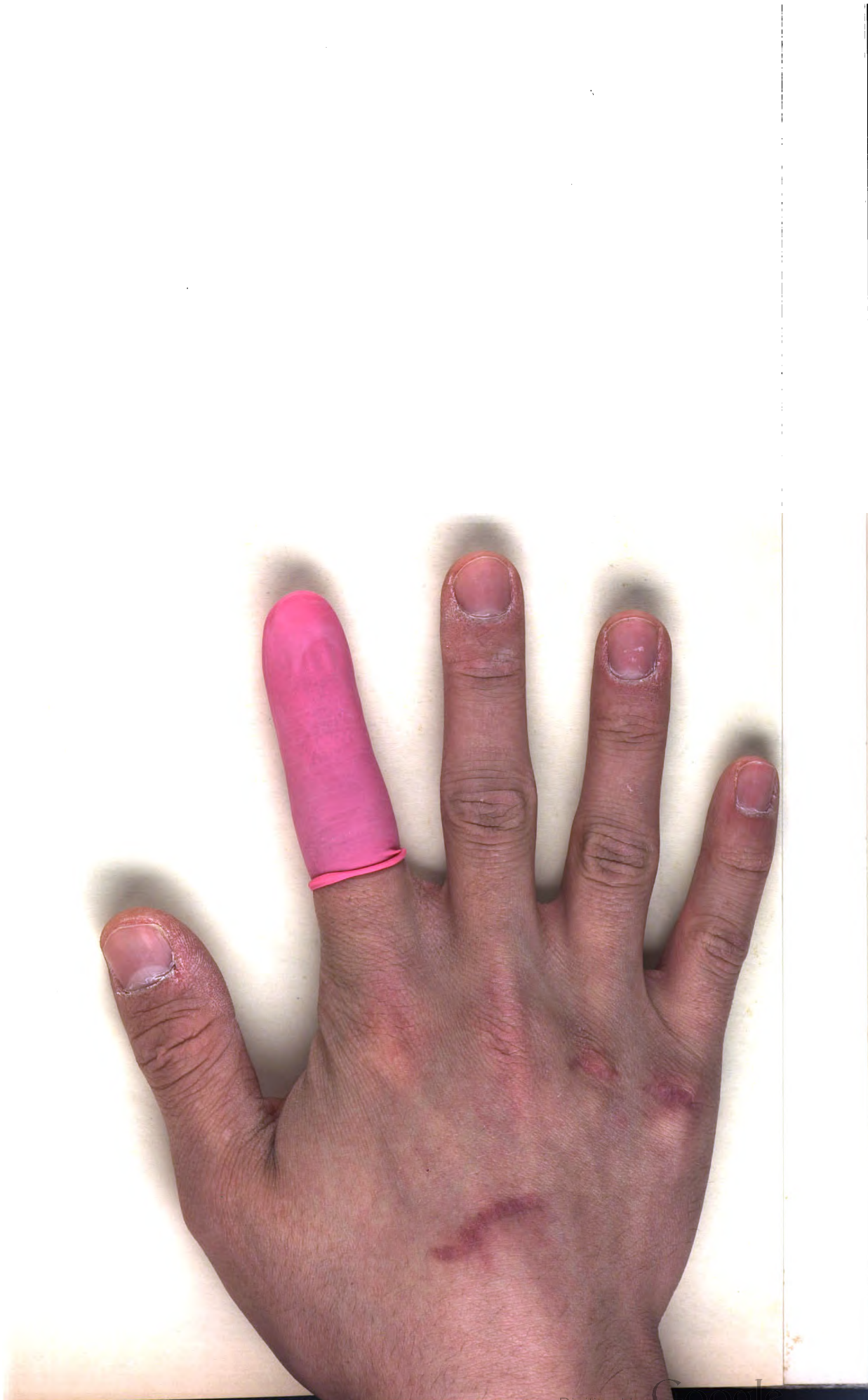


Plate LXXVI

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY, EARL OF SURREY AND WARRENNE,
DUKE OF NORFOLK AND EARL MARSHAL,
K.G. 1472—1475-6

Now in the seventh stall, on the Sovereign's side. A large partly cut-out plate representing the arms, which are *England with a silver label*, with silver helm garnished gold, and red mantling lined ermine and tasselled gold, and crest, *on a cap of estate gules, turned up ermine, a gold leopard crowned silver and with a silver label about his neck*. The ground of the plate is not cut away, but roughly cross-hatched and filled up originally with blue enamel. Through imperfect fusion or internal change the enamel is now of a dirty whitish-green colour. There is no title.

Sir John Mowbray was the only son and heir of John duke of Norfolk, and Eleanor daughter of William earl of Eu, and sister of Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex. He was born in 1444, and in 1451 was created earl of Surrey and Warrenne. In 1461 he was created a Knight of the Bath, and before the close of the year succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal. In 1472 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and in 1475 was one of the captains for the invasion of France. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and died without male issue in January 1475-6, when most of his titles and dignities became extinct.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1472.



Plate LXXVII

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, LORD FERRERS,
K.G. 1470-1485

Now in the twenty-fourth stall, on the Prince's side. A small and thick quadrangular plate of gilded copper, with the arms, *silver a fess and three roundels in chief gules*, and a silver helm with red mantle with silver lining, and crest, *on a silver and sable torse a talbot's head silver coming out of a gold crown*. The dog's tongue and ear are filled in with red and his teeth gilded. Across the lower part of the plate is a narrow panel with hatched ground inscribed in gilded letters :

Walt' deb'eux lord ferr'

Sir Walter Devereux was son and heir of Sir Walter Devereux of Bodenham and Whitchurch, co. Hereford, and Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir John Merbury. He married, when she was only in her twelfth year, Anne only daughter and heir of William lord Ferrers, and *suo jure* baroness Ferrers. Sir Walter Devereux had livery of his wife's lands in 1453, and was summoned to parliament *jure uxoris* as Lord Ferrers from 1461 to 1483. He was sheriff of Hereford in 1456, and was created Knight of the Garter in 1470. He was killed at Bosworth Field, when fighting for King Richard III. on 22 August, 1485.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1470.



Plate LXXVIII

SIR WALTER BLOUNT, LORD MOUNTJOY,
K.G. 1472-1474

Now in the twenty-third stall, on the south side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of copper, paly of silver, red, and translucent green enamel. The arms are quarterly : 1, *silver two wolves passant sable and on a bordure silver eight saltires gules* (for Ayala) ; 2, *gold a tower azure* (for Mountjoy) ; 3, *barry undy gold and sable* (for Blount) ; 4, *vair* (for Gresley). The helm is silver with a fantastic black mantle with gold lining, surmounted by a *gold crown from which rise two gold ibex horns* as a crest. Across the bottom of the plate is a scroll inscribed :

Walter Blount l'or de montjoye

The plate is probably of foreign workmanship. Through decomposition or imperfect fusion the blue enamel of the third and fourth quarters is now of a pale brown colour.

Sir Walter Blount was son and heir of Sir Thomas Blount of Elvaston, co. Derby, treasurer of Normandy, and Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley. He became treasurer of Calais in 1460, and was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward IV., for whom he also fought at Towton. In 1465 he was created Lord Mountjoy and made lord high treasurer, in which office he continued until the following year. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1472. Lord Mountjoy died in 1474, and was buried under a sumptuous alabaster tomb in the church of the Grey Friars in London. He was twice married : (1) to Helen daughter of Sir John Byron ; and (2) to Anne daughter of Ralph Nevill earl of Westmorland, dowager duchess of Buckingham.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1472.



Plate LXXIX

SIR JOHN DE LA POLE, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K.G. c. 1472-1491

Now in the fifth stall, on the south side of the quire. A thin quadrangular plate of gilt copper bearing the arms, *quarterly* : 1 and 4, *azure a fess and three leopard's heads gold* (for de la Pole) ; 2 and 3, *silver a chief gules and over all a lion with forked tail gold* (for Chaucer), with silver helm and red mantling with ermine lining and gold tassels, from which rises the crest, *an old man's head gules, beard and hair gold, with a jewelled fillet about the brows*. The junction of crest and mantling is marked by a narrow black fillet with gilt edges. In base is inscribed :

John de la Pole duk de Suffolk ÷

John de la Pole was son and heir of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, and Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme. He was born in 1442, and succeeded to his father's dignities in 1450, notwithstanding the attainder of the latter. He was lord high steward at the coronation of his brother-in-law, Edward IV., from whom he shortly afterwards received confirmation of the dukedom of Suffolk. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1478 and 1479, and from 1485 to 1489 constable of Wallingford Castle. He married Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV., by whom he had nine children. John duke of Suffolk died in 1491, and was buried at Wingfield, where his monument and effigy remain.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1472. It has evidently been copied from that of his father,¹ and not improbably by the same engraver.

¹ See Plate L.



Plate LXXX

SIR HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, K.G. 1474-1483

Now in the twelfth stall, on the north side of the quire. This memorial consists of two plates: (1) a shield of arms, *France modern and England quarterly and a bordure silver*; (2) a gilt quadrangular plate bearing a silver helm garnished gold, with red mantling lined with ermine, and crest, *on a cap of estate gules and ermine a lion statant gardant crowned gold and gorged with a silver collar*.

Sir Henry Stafford was only son and heir of Humphrey Stafford, earl of Stafford, who was slain at the first battle of St. Albans in May, 1455. By his father's death he became heir to his grandfather, Humphrey Stafford, earl of Stafford, Perche, and Buckingham, created duke of Buckingham in 1444, and on his death in 1460 inherited all his dignities. He was created Knight of the Bath in 1465, and of the Garter in 1474. For his great help in securing the accession of Richard III. he was made hereditary lord high constable. Shortly afterwards he was implicated in the plot to place Henry earl of Richmond on the throne, and on November 2, 1483, he was beheaded without legal trial and attainted. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wydville, earl Rivers.

The following explanation of the assumption by Henry duke of Buckingham of a differenced shield of the royal arms instead of his paternal arms of Stafford is from Cott. MS. Titus C. 1,¹ in handwriting of the end of the sixteenth century:

[An Order made for Henry Duke of Buckingham to beare the Armes of Thomas of Woodstock alone without any other Armes to bee quartered therewith. Anno 13th E4.]

Memorandum that in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Edward the iiijth the Thurtein in the xviiith day of feeverir it was concluded in a Chapitre of the office of Armes that where a nobleman is descended lenyalle Ineritable to iiij. or iiij Cotes and afterward is ascended to a Cotte neire to the King and of his royall bloud may for his most onneur bere the same Cootte alone And non lower Coottes of Dignite to be quartered therewith. As my Lord Henry Duke of Buckingham Eirle of Harford Northampton and Stafford Lord of Breknok and of Holdernes is assended to the Coottes and ayer to Thomas of Woodstoke Duke of Glocestre and Soune to King Edward the third, hee may beire his Cootte alone. And it was so Concluded by [Claurancieulx King of Armes, Marche King of Armes, Gyen King of Armes, Windesor Herauld, Fawcon Herauld, Harfford Herauld].

Date of the plate, circa 1474.

¹ Fol. 404.



PLATE LXXX

Plate LXXXI

FREDERICK, DUKE OF URBINO, K.G. 1474-1482

Now in the twenty-third stall, on the Sovereign's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper, bearing on a field of translucent blue enamel the shield of arms, with gold barred helm and mantle, with ermine lining and gold tassels, and crest, *an eagle gold rising from a golden crown*. In base is a scroll inscribed, on a hatched ground :

le duc de urbino frederic

The shield of arms represents the black eagle of the Empire on a gold ground, quartering *bendy of six azure and gold, an imperial eagle sable for difference* (for Montefeltro), divided by a pale with the papal cap, and gold and silver keys of St. Peter, on a red ground.

Frederick di Montefeltro, count of Urbino, was the legitimated son of Guido Antonio prince of Urbino, who died in 1442. He was born in 1422, and knighted by the emperor Sigismund while returning from his coronation at Rome in 1432. In 1437 he married Gentile, the heiress of the Brancaleoni of Mercatello, to whom he had been betrothed in 1430. In 1444 on the death of his half-brother, Oddo Antonio, Prince and first Duke of Urbino, Frederick was accepted as his successor, though not of the dukedom, which lapsed. For some years count Frederick was in the service of the Duke of Milan, and during a tournament at Urbino in honour of the duke in 1450 had the misfortune to lose an eye. He shortly afterwards quitted the service of Milan for that of Naples. In 1457 his wife died, but three years afterwards he was married a second time to Battista daughter of Alexander Sforza lord of Pesaro. Count Frederick took an active part in the war for the Angevine succession to Naples, which was concluded by the humiliation of the Malatesta in 1463. In 1464 he was made gonfaloniere of the Church, and thus allowed to place the papal ensigns on his shield of arms. In 1474 Frederick was created Duke of Urbino by pope Sixtus, and the same year Knight of the Ermine by the King of Naples, and Knight of the Garter by Edward IV. Duke Frederick died in 1482, after a career of great military distinction, and was succeeded by his son and heir Guidobaldo, who was born a few months before the death of his mother, the countess Battista, in 1472.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1474.



PLATE LXXXI

CHAPTER 9

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of the environment in the development of the human mind. It argues that the environment plays a crucial role in shaping the child's cognitive and emotional development. The author emphasizes that the child's experiences in the environment are the primary source of learning and growth.

The second part of the chapter focuses on the role of the family in the child's development. It explores how the family environment influences the child's behavior and attitudes. The author suggests that a supportive and nurturing family environment is essential for the child's healthy development.

The third part of the chapter discusses the impact of social interactions on the child's development. It highlights the importance of the child's relationships with peers and adults in shaping their social skills and self-concept. The author argues that positive social interactions are crucial for the child's emotional and social growth.

The fourth part of the chapter examines the role of education in the child's development. It discusses how the school environment influences the child's cognitive and social development. The author suggests that a well-structured and supportive educational environment is essential for the child's academic and social success.

The fifth part of the chapter discusses the role of the child's own experiences in their development. It emphasizes that the child's active participation in their environment is crucial for their learning and growth. The author argues that the child's own experiences are the most powerful source of learning and development.

Plate LXXXII

SIR HENRY PERCY, LORD PERCY, LORD POYNINGS, AND
EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. 1474-1489

Now in the sixteenth stall, on the north side of the quire. A thick and flat quadrangular plate of burnished copper, bearing the shield with the lion of Percy and the lucas of Lucy quarterly, surmounted by a large barred helm with black mantling lined with red and with black tassels, and crest, a lion statant on a red cap of estate. The arms of Percy are represented with a narrow bordure, which, since it cannot have any heraldic significance, seems to have been added to form a strong line of separation between the field of the quarterings and the ground of the plate, but there is no reason why such a line should have been carried round the quarters. There is no inscription or motto.

Sir Henry Percy was the only son and heir of Henry earl of Northumberland, who was slain at the battle of Towton in 1461, and being afterwards attainted all his honours became forfeited. Henry the son was a prisoner in the Tower from 1461 to 1469, but soon after his release he was knighted, and on the reversal of his father's attainder in 1472-3 he inherited his earldom of Northumberland. He also became Lord Percy, and on the death of his mother, Eleanor baroness Poynings, in 1474 Lord Poynings. The Earl of Northumberland was made K.G. in 1474, was in command at the taking of Berwick on Tweed in 1482, and was bearer of the sword called Curtana at the coronation of Richard III. He held the office of great chamberlain from 1483 to 1485, but deserted the King at the fatal fight of Bosworth. Being afterwards employed to levy an unpopular tax in the north, where he incurred bitter hatred through his betrayal of the King, he was murdered by the rabble at Coxledge near Topcliffe, in April, 1489, and buried in Beverley Minster, where his chapel and tomb remain.

From traces on the bevelled edge of the Earl's stall plate it is clear that it was once gilt; it has also of late years undergone a process of "restoration" by rubbing down the gilding and renewing the enamel. The latter operation has been badly done, for although the red is of a proper colour all the other portions that were formerly blue have been filled in with black, which has in places intermingled with the red and elsewhere become white through improper fusion. The recent date of the work is further indicated by the fact that the number on the back, which was done in white paint on all the plates on their removal during the repair of St. George's chapel about 1844, has been duplicated below in gold.

The date of the plate is probably *circa* 1474.



PLATE LXXXII

Plate LXXXIII

SIR RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF YORK,
K.G. 1475-1483

Now in the eighth stall, on the north side of the chapel. A small cut-out plate, bearing on a hatched background the arms, *France modern and England quarterly, a label of three points silver, on the first a quarter gules*, with gilt barred helm and red mantle with gold stripes and ermine lining, surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate a crowned leopard gold with a label about his neck as in the arms*. On a scroll in base is inscribed :

le duc de eu'wyk Rycharð

Richard Plantagenet was the second son of King Edward IV. Within a year of his birth, in 1473, he was created Duke of York, and in 1475 he was made a Knight of the Bath, and also of the Garter. In his fifth year he was married to a child of six, Anne daughter of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and *suo jure* Countess of Norfolk, Baroness Mowbray and Baroness Stourton, who died in 1480-1 at the age of eight. Richard himself is believed to have been murdered in the Tower in 1483, when in his tenth year, with his brother King Edward V., when all his honours became extinct.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1475.



Plate LXXXIV

JOHN II., KING OF PORTUGAL, K.G. 1482-C.1484
AND 1488-1495

Now in the third stall, on the Sovereign's side. A quadrangular plate of gilded copper, with a shield of the arms of Portugal with silver helm and red mantle lined ermine and tasselled gold, and crest, *a wyvern gules coming out of a gold crown*. In base is engraved on a hatched ground :

Johan roy d' portingallie

John II., King of Portugal, was son of Alphonse V., whom he succeeded in 1481, and grandson of King Edward, and great-grandson of John I., all of whom were in turn Knights of the Garter. He himself was elected into the Order in 1482, but by neglect of installation his stall was declared vacant in 1483 or 1484. He was however re-elected in 1488, and continued in the Order until his death in 1495. His stall plate most probably dates from his re-election, and does not therefore properly form one of the Plantagenet series ; it is however here figured, since he was first elected before the Tudor period.



PLATE XXXVII

Plate LXXXV

SIR FRANCIS LOVEL, VISCOUNT LOVEL OF TICHMARSH,
AND LORD HOLAND, K.G. 1483-1487

Now in the eighteenth stall, on the north or Prince's side. An irregular shaped plate of gilded copper bearing within the Garter a shield *quarterly* : 1, *barry wavy gold and gules* (for Lovel) ; 2, *azure billety and a dance gold* (for Deincourt) ; 3, *azure fleury and a leopard rampant silver* (for Holand) ; 4, *barry silver and azure a baston gules* (for Grey of Rotherfield) ; an escutcheon of pretence *silver a lion sable crowned gold* (for Burnell). Above is a silver helm garnished gold, with deep purple mantle sown with gold locks and lined ermine, with blue red and gold tassels, surmounted by the crest, *a silver dog having about his neck a gold crown and chain, and sitting on an azure and gold torse*. Across the lower part of the plate is a broad silver band inscribed :

**Francis viscount Lovell f' de Holand
Burnell Deincourt & Grey**

Sir Francis Lovel was only son and heir of John lord Lovel of Tichmarsh and lord Holand, and Joan daughter of William viscount Beaumont. He succeeded his father when only nine years old in January 1464-5, and in 1475, by the death of his paternal grandmother, Alice baroness Deincourt and Grey of Rotherfield, he became *de jure* Lord Deincourt and Grey. He was knighted in 1480, and in 1482-3 was created Viscount Lovel. For aiding the cause of Richard duke of Gloucester he was in 1483 made chief butler of England, and on Richard's accession lord chamberlain of the household ; he was also made a privy councillor and created a Knight of the Garter, and at the coronation bore the third sword. After the battle of Bosworth he escaped into Burgundy, and was attainted and all his honours forfeited. He married Anne daughter of Henry lord Fitzhugh, and died without issue at or soon after the battle of Stoke, where he fought on behalf of Lambert Simnel in 1487.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1483.

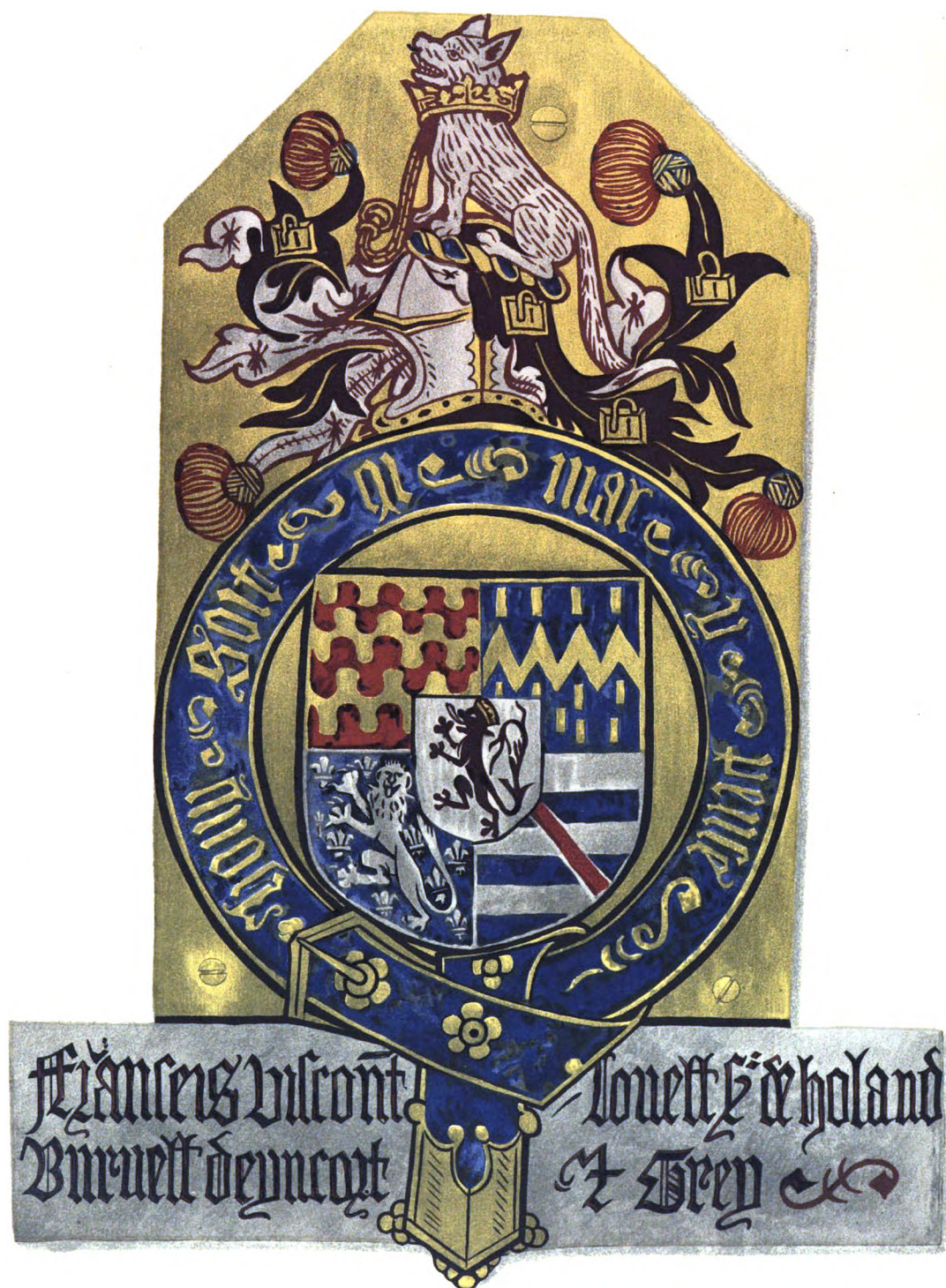


Plate LXXXVI

SIR THOMAS STANLEY, LORD STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY,
K.G. 1483-1504

Now in the twelfth stall, on the Prince's side. This memorial consists of two separate plates. The lower, which is rectangular, bears within the Garter a shield of arms : *quarterly* : 1, *silver on a bend azure three stags' heads gold* (for Stanley) ; 2, *gules three legs in gold armour flexed in triangle* (for the Isle of Man) ; 3, *chequy gold and azure* (for Warenne) ; 4, *gold a chief indented azure and three bezants on the chief* (for Lathom). On a scroll in base is inscribed :

Thomas lorde Stanley.

The upper is a cut-out plate representing a gilded helm with red ermine-lined mantle, surmounted by the well known crest, the eagle and child.¹

Sir Thomas Stanley was eldest son and heir of Thomas lord Stanley and Joan daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Goushill of Hoveringham, co. Nottingham. He succeeded his father as Lord Stanley in February 1458-9. He was also Lord of the Isle of Man and owner of the great estates at Lathom and Knowsley, co. Lancaster, inherited from the Lathom family by the marriage of his great-grandfather, Sir John Stanley, K.G. (grantee of the Isle of Man in 1400) with Isabel daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Lathom.

Lord Stanley was knighted in 1460 by Henry VI., to whom he had been esquire of the body, and was a privy councillor and steward to both Edward IV. and Richard III. from 1471 to 1485. By Richard he was created a Knight of the Garter and constable of England for life, but at the battle of Bosworth he betrayed the King's cause, and is said to have set the crown of the fallen sovereign upon the head of the victorious Earl of Richmond. By him, when King Henry VII., he was, in 1485, created Earl of Derby, and the following year he was godfather to Henry's firstborn, Prince Arthur. He married, first, Eleanor daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury ; and secondly, the Lady Margaret, dowager countess of Richmond and mother of King Henry VII., daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. The Earl of Derby died in 1504 and was buried with his forbears in the priory church of Burscough.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1483.



SEAL OF THOMAS LORD STANLEY AS EARL OF DERBY AND SENESCHAL OF MACCLESFIELD

¹ See Plate LXXII



Plate LXXXVII

SIR THOMAS BURGH, LORD BURGH OF GAINSBOROUGH,
K.G. 1483-1496

Now in the twentieth stall, on the Prince's side. A large irregular plate of copper, representing the Knight's armorial ensigns. The shield is *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *azure three fleurs-de-lis ermine* (for Burgh); 2 and 3, *gold a lion azure* (for Percy) *quartering gold three pales sable* (for Strabolgi). The helm is silver garnished gold and covered by a deep blue mantling with ermine lining. The crest is *a silver falcon with gold beak and legs and a golden crown about his neck, on a torse azure and sable*. The ground of the plate is crosshatched and enamelled black. The Knight's title,

Mont' Thomas burgh chlr

is engraved on a separate scroll of gilded copper, with the lettering filled in with dark red.

Sir Thomas Burgh was son of Sir Thomas Burgh of Gainsborough, and Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Percy of Athole, son of Sir Thomas Percy and Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of David lord Strabolgi. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1483, and from 1487 to 1496 was summoned to parliament as Lord Burgh. He married Margaret daughter of Thomas lord Roos, and widow of Sir Thomas Botreaux, and died in 1496.

Date of the plate, *circa* 1483.



PLATE LXXXVII

Plate LXXXVIII

RICHARD TUNSTALL. K. G. 1484 OR 1485 - 1491 OR 1492

Now in the twenty-second stall, on the north side of the quire. A quadrangular plate of tinned copper bearing the arms, *sable three combs 3/4*, with silver helm garnished gold and covered with an ermine-lined black mantle with gold tassels, surmounted by the crest *on a torse silver and sable a bent silver the beak comb and legs gold*. In a band across the lower edge of the plate is engraved on a hatched ground :

Mont' Rici donstal ch

Sir Richard Tunstall was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Tunstall, knight, lord of Thurstland and Tunstall, co. Lancaster. He was chamberlain to Henry VI. and shortly after the accession of Edward IV. was attainted and all his lands confiscated. He was created a knight of the Garter by Richard III. in 1484 or 1485 notwithstanding his former strenuous adherence to the Lancastrians, and was made high steward of Chester. He was also employed as ambassador to France, etc. Sir Richard Tunstall married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Frank, knight, and died in 1491 or 1492.

Date of the plate, circa 1485



PLATE LXXXVII

Plate LXXXIX

SIR FRANK VAN HALE, K.G. c. 1359-1375

Now in the twenty-third stall, on the south side of the quire. An oblong plate with rounded corners of gilded copper, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. It bears within the Garter a shield of arms: *gules a wyvern with nowed tail gold crowned silver having a shield gules a two-headed eagle silver about his neck, all within a bordure azure with lions and fleurs-de-lis gold*. Above is a silver helm, garnished gold, with silver-lined mantle of red, and the crest, *a dragon with nowed tail sable the wings gutty gold having about his neck a gold crown and chain and holding a sword upon a castle silver, all upon a torse gules and gold*. Above the crest, on a scroll, is engraved:

MONS^r . FRANKE . VAN . HALLE . CAPP . DE CALLAIS

and over it:

+ : ANNO 1360 : +

In base, on another scroll, is the motto:

OTĒ : SOLVM :: FORTI :: PATRIA :

Sir Frank van Hale, or more properly Halen, was the second son of John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, a person of some importance in Malines, who became receiver-general of Brabant, and his first wife Mary la Dame de Perwez. Sir Frank was invited to the coronation of Edward III. in 1327, and was engaged in the war with Scotland in 1331. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bergerac in 1344 and at Auberoche in 1345. In 1346 he gained further distinction at the siege of S. Jean d'Angely, and in 1349 was appointed seneschal of Aquitaine. In 1355 Sir Frank van Hale was one of the envoys sent to Calais to treat with the duke of Bourbon about a truce. In October, 1359, he accompanied the King to Calais, and was shortly afterwards created a Knight of the Garter. In 1360 he was one of the signatories to the peace of Bretigny, and in 1366 was made captain of the castle of Rochefort in Gascony. He died in 1375 and was buried in the church of St. Rombaud at Malines.

The actual arms of Sir Frank van Hale, as shown by his seal,¹ were *gules a lion gold crowned azure*. These are quite different from the armorial insignia on the stall plate, which as a matter of fact seem to have been invented, together with a fictitious pedigree wherein Sir Frank van Hale appears as the ancestor of the Halls of Northall, co. Salop, by Edward Hall the chronicler. As Edward Hall, who died in 1547, was the son of John Hall of Northall, with whom the pedigree ends, "we may be allowed to suspect," says Mr. Beltz, "that we owe to the ingenuity of that learned person not only the brilliant pedigree under review, but also the invention of the extraordinary armorial bearings ascribed to this family in Vincent, and the correspondent display of these on a plate now extant, as that of our knight, in the twelfth stall on the Sovereign's side, which, from its fashion and ornaments, has been generally supposed to be of the era of Henry VIII."²

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 8th series, xi. 85.

² G. F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, 123. See also *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. No. 2 (December, 1888) 89-96; and *The Visitation of Shropshire, taken in the year 1623* (Harleian Society xxviii. 1889), part i. 206 note.



PLATE XXXIX

4⁹⁵

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